

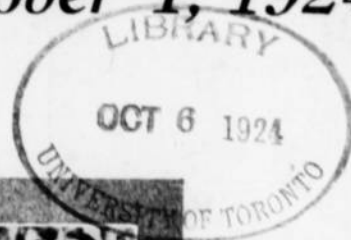
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

October 1, 1924



WEIGHING UP THE DAY'S HONEY HARVEST

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

49. In 1919 the association secured a reduction in the price of seed wheat sold to farmers in dried-out areas from \$2.80 per bushel plus carrying charges, to \$2.45 per bushel without carrying charges.

The federal government had declined to accede to the request of the Seed Grain Commissioner to be allowed to fix a lower price. The matter was brought before the annual convention of the S.G.G.A. A strong resolution demanding a reduction was adopted and wired to Ottawa. The following morning the Seed Grain Commissioner was authorized by wire to sell at the price stated, a reduction of 35c per bushel in addition to carrying charges.

50. In the same year the S.G.G.A. appealed for assistance for crop-failure areas, and large contributions in cash and clothing were received and distributed to deserving cases. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

51. In 1919 many implement dealers were charging 9 per cent. interest on balances owing for machinery purchased under the terms of the Farm Implement Act. This act was passed at the request of the S.G.G.A., and these dealers represented that they were compelled to charge the above percentage under the act. The association at once took steps to put an end to this imposition.

The point is that the association succeeded where individual farmers would have been helpless. Organization is essential to success.

52. The Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Federal Bureau of Health in 1919.

The Bureau of Health is of immense value to every inhabitant of the Dominion, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell paid tribute to the W.S.G.G.A., as one of the factors which helped to bring it into being.

53. The association fought for the continuance of national marketing of wheat in the year 1920. In this demand it was strongly backed up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

While the demand was not acceded to by the government the effort was by no means lost. The agitation grew stronger and stronger, leading eventually to the formation of the wheat pool. That belongs to another chapter, and will be dealt with later on.

54. The S.G.G.A. secured a thorough survey of dry areas in the province in 1920. A Royal Commission appointed by the provincial government made many valuable recommendations, which it was believed would result in more successful farming of these areas. A tangible result is the substitution in the south-west of fine corn crops for dried out wheat fields.

(To be continued.)

A Survey of Agriculture

At the recent meeting of the Economic Board of Saskatchewan, a discussion took place on the situation confronting the western farmer, and while the representatives of the banks, etc., were unwilling to accept the contention of the farmers' representatives that conditions tend to get worse instead of better, the necessity of an accurate knowledge of conditions was felt by all, and a resolution was passed asking the government to consider the advisability of conducting a comprehensive survey of agricultural conditions, so that a knowledge of the actual state of the agricultural industry in Saskatchewan can be obtained. A committee, consisting of Prof. W. W. Swanson, George F. Edwards and W. E. Stokes, Labor representative on the board, was appointed to consider the matter and to suggest to the government the scope and nature of the proposed survey, and their suggestions have already been formulated.

A committee was also appointed to go into the question of mixed farming including the question of marketing, transportation, and wholesale and retail handling costs. The committee is also to investigate the possibility of a reduction in these various charges, of the application of the principle of co-operative marketing to other commodities than wheat, as it is felt that mixed farming is as much a question of marketing as of production.

If these committees function as intended, they will be able to make a valuable contribution to the welfare of the western farmer. The wisdom of Mr. Edwards in calling the Economic Conference of last May, out of which the Economic Board and the recent Creditor and Debtor Conference have both grown, is becoming increasingly apparent.

Are Farmers Better Off?

In the course of a circular to local secretaries, sent out under date of September 22, George F. Edwards, president of the S.G.G.A., says:

"If we are going to accomplish what we should for the Saskatchewan farmer it is absolutely necessary that we have more co-operation on the part of the locals in keeping us informed regarding actual conditions and cases of hardship that come under their notice. I should like you to call a special meeting of your local immediately, to discuss the matter, and report to us very fully regarding the condition in your district. Please make as thorough an investigation as possible, with the idea of finding out whether or not the farmers are better or worse off than last year, two years ago; whether they are paying off their indebtedness or whether they are going further into debt, and any cases of great pressure being exerted by creditor classes for the collection of their accounts; also the fullest possible information regarding whether the farmer has reduced his standard of living and has his plan depreciated to offset any reduction in his indebtedness, if such has taken place.

"We trust that you will take the matter seriously, as we must have the fullest possible information from our locals in connection with all these matters."

Mr. Edwards is making this appeal in consequence of the attitude of the representatives of the creditor class at the recent conference at the Parliament Buildings, who maintained that the condition of the farmers is better than it was a year or two ago. The agricultural representatives had facts and figures to refute the statement made, hence this appeal.

Will You Help?

Applications for relief coming into the Central office at present exceed the offers of help. A hard time is facing many farm homes, and unless adequate help comes the time will be harder still. We are trying to serve those of our members who are in distress; will you help us? Remittances of money, clothing will be welcomed, and should be addressed to the Central Office, Regina. Nothing will be wasted. Every thing will be distributed to the best advantage, and where it is most needed.

Association Resolutions

Writing to W. A. S. Tegart, of Medicine Hat, director of District No. 6, A. J. Drew, of Crystal Springs, outlining some interesting proposals for dealing with resolutions by locals, constituent conventions, the Central executive, the annual conventions of the association. These proposals were forwarded by Mr. Tegart to the Central office, and they will probably be considered by the executive at its next meeting. Mr. Drew's proposals are as follows:

Proposed method of adopting resolutions in Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Continued on Page 15



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

October 1, 1924

No. 40



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

Council of Agriculture Urges Upon Board of Railway Commissioners the Complete Re-instatement of the Agreement

ON behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, appeared before the Board of Railway Commissioners on September 18, in the hearing now proceeding with regard to the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and addressed the commission in favor of the complete re-instatement of the agreement. Mr. Ward said, in part:

"In representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, I am speaking particularly on behalf of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"The farmers of those provinces are interested in this case because they are large consumers of binder twine, wire, agricultural implements, building paper, nails, and other commodities affected by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and are therefore the people most vitally affected by the freight rates which are charged upon them.

"They are also interested, because they believe that all the people of Canada, whether individuals or corporations, whether great or small, rich or poor, should be compelled to abide by and obey the laws of the land.

"I am here, therefore, to support those who are representing other bodies to ask that the railways be immediately required to obey the law contained both in the Crow's Nest Pass Act, and in the Railway Act, and to cease the discrimination now being practiced against certain localities in both Eastern and Western Canada.

Breaking the Law

"Not being a member of the legal profession I shall not attempt to make any argument as to the proper interpretation of the law. There are plenty of learned gentlemen here who will do that, and I shall content myself with the assertion that if the Crow's Nest Pass Act and the Railway Act mean what they appear to mean, then the railways are breaking the law in at least two respects.

"First, the C.P.R. is breaking the

Crow's Nest Pass Act by increasing the car-load minimum on binder twine, wire, and certain other commodities from 24,000 to 40,000 pounds, or in other words, by charging a higher rate for the carriage of a shipment of those commodities weighing between 24,000 pounds and 40,000 pounds, than the reduced rates provided for in the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

"I submit that the car-load minimum weight is an integral part of a car-load rate. Obviously you cannot have a car-load rate unless it has reference to a minimum weight which constitutes a car load. In the proposed new freight classification No. 17, now before the board, there are some instances, salt for example, where there are two different car-load rates, contingent upon two different car-load minimums. If it is held that the railways have the right to increase the car-load minimum on binder twine from 24,000 pounds to 40,000, it seems to me that they could just as easily increase it to 100,000 pounds, and thus to all intents and purposes wipe out the car-load rate altogether.

Unjust Discrimination

"My second complaint is that both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are acting contrary to sections 314, sub-section 4, of the Railway Act which says:

"No toll shall be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities."

"I submit that this sub-section of the Railway Act has been violated by the railways in charging higher rates on commodities mentioned in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, when shipped from points in Eastern Canada to Edmonton, than are charged on the same goods from the same point to Calgary, which is practically the same mileage. In the same way discrimination is practiced by charging higher rates on goods mentioned in the agreement when shipped from Brantford, Ont., to certain points in Western Canada, than are charged on similar goods from Toronto and other Ontario cities.

"This has been brought about, of course, by the action of the C.P.R. in applying the Crow's Nest Pass rates only to and from points which were on the C.P.R. system in 1897, when the Crow's Nest Pass Act was passed, and their contention, as I understand it, is that having thus carried out the Crow's Nest Pass agreement that is all they are required to do.

"Meanwhile the C.N.R. not being a party to the agreement has only done what it is compelled to do by force of competition, and has only applied Crow's Nest Pass rates to and from points at which it competes with the C.P.R.

"I submit, however, that taking the Crow's Nest Pass Act and the Railway Act together, both railways should be required to extend the reduced rates provided for in the agreement from all points in Eastern Canada to all points in Western Canada, on the commodities mentioned in the agreement.

Previous Rulings of Board

"And I submit that this is not in any way straining the law. On the other hand I contend that this is precisely what parliament intended, namely, that the Crow's Nest rates should

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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2-A

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not only apply between stations which were on the C.P.R. system in 1897, but that they should be the basis of freight rates from all points of the East and to all points of the West. And it seems to me parliament made this certain in revising the Railway Act in 1919, when it re-enacted the sub-section I have quoted above:

"No toll shall be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities."

"It must be remembered that prior to 1919, three different chiefs of the Railway Commission, and one assistant chief commissioner had given formal judgments declaring that there should be no discrimination between points covered by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and points on newer lines similarly situated. I shall leave someone else to deal further with the judgments I have referred to, but I would point out that when a section of the law has been interpreted by the courts or other proper authority and is then re-enacted, there is a strong presumption that parliament approves the interpretation otherwise it would amend the law.

Compensation for West

"I submit, further, that there is good reason why Western Canada, and the prairie provinces in particular should have the protection which it is entitled to under the Crow's Nest Pass Act plus the Railway Act. The whole of Canada, of course, has the protection of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the matter of freight rates. In addition the eastern provinces have the advantage of competition with the railways in the form of lake, canal, and river transportation. British Columbia, likewise, has the advantage of the competition between the railways and ocean transport, including the Panama Canal route. The prairie provinces have no such natural advantage, but the wisdom of our legislators has given them the legal enactments referred to which in a measure at least give them compensation.

"Then I would call your attention to the fact that the conditions which I contend should exist were for many years accepted both by the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. As new lines were built in both East and West, the Crow's Nest rates were automatically applied. Only as recently as 1922, when that part of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement relating to the shipment of grain and flour from the West to Fort William was re-instated all parts of the West, whether on the C.P.R. in 1897 or not, were given the benefit of the Crow's Nest rates. I cannot believe that the railways on those previous occasions voluntarily put into effect reduced rates that were not called for by the law.

C.N.R. President's Opinion

"One other point that calls for remark is the presence of the word 'unjustly' in sub-section 4 of section 314 of the Railway Act. 'No toll shall be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities.'

"The people of Brantford, and other places in the East, and the people of Edmonton, Saskatoon, and other places in the West, will, I am sure, put forward very strongly the injustice of the discrimination which is being practiced against them. The injustice is clear, and is recognized by all fair-minded persons. In the city of Calgary, on August 15, of this year, I had the pleasure of hearing Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., address a large gathering in his honor, by the Board of Trade. Sir Henry Thornton on that occasion referred to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the discriminations and differentials which had existed between different communities since its restoration and said that those discriminations in some cases are intolerable and an injustice which cannot be allowed to continue.

"I commend to the board the words of Sir Henry Thornton, because I think his opinion is of particular value. There is only one way in which this intolerable condition, this injustice, can be removed while the law remains as it is, and that is by the railways being compelled to cease discrimination and to extend the advantages secured by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement to all points in Western Canada and from all points in Eastern Canada, just as they were applied prior to the temporary suspension of the agreement during the war.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 1, 1924

Please Tell Us, Mr. King

It is a pleasure to have with us for a portion of the month no less a person than The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, premier and general manager of the Dominion of Canada. Not since he became premier, have we heard Mr. King's voice west of the great lakes. Some of his ministers from time to time have come out to tell us of the achievements of his government, and Mr. Meighen has exposed its shortcomings. Now, however, we are to hear from the general manager himself. It is no reflection upon Mr. King to say that we are not particularly interested in hearing from him about what his government has done. What we are mostly interested in is just what his government is going to do, particularly at the next session of parliament. The following are some of the subjects in which Mr. King will find the people of this country deeply interested, and very glad to get any definite statement that he is prepared to make in regard to them:

1. Is the King government going to make a real reduction in the protective customs tariff? This is an agricultural country, and the protective tariff is a real burden upon agriculture. We need a lower cost of living and a lower cost of production. Tariff reductions—real adequate reductions—will help towards this end.

2. Mr. King's government has recently sold \$50,000,000 worth of 4½ per cent. 20-year bonds at slightly under par. In other words the government has borrowed \$50,000,000 at a rate of interest considerably less than 5 per cent. The farmers in this country are paying 8, 9 and 10 per cent. interest on short-term bank loans; and 7, 8 and 9 per cent. on long-term mortgage loans. Agriculture is literally staggering under such high rates of interest. No other industry could pay such rates of interest and live. Cannot Mr. King make arrangements by which the benefits of the low rates of interest at which the Dominion government borrows money, can be extended to the farmers of the West, and save them an average of 2 to 2½ per cent. interest upon their borrowings? Rural credit upon such a basis would aid wonderfully towards establishing a prosperous agriculture and putting the country generally upon its feet.

3. Mr. King's proposal to curb the veto power of the Senate as the Lord's veto was curbed in England, will not interest this part of Canada very deeply. What people out here would like to hear from Mr. King is a proposal for a real genuine reform of the second chamber that would transform it into a useful part of our parliamentary system.

4. People on the prairies would like to hear what Mr. King is going to do about the transferable vote. It was promised in the speech from the throne at the last session, but never materialized.

5. Another matter which is of importance to the farmers of the prairie provinces is the undistributed balance of the Wheat Board funds. Mr. King will remember that when the Wheat Board closed up its business in 1920, there was the considerable sum of \$560,000 turned over to the federal treasury. That money belongs to the farmers of the prairie provinces and to no one else. It should be returned to the three prairie governments in proportion to the wheat marketed in 1919, and, incidentally, the Dominion government should pay a reasonable rate of interest on the money for the time it has been withheld. This country

would like to hear from Mr. King upon this subject.

6. Then there is the question of the Hudson Bay Railway, the completion of which has been promised by the Liberal party for a great many years. Does Mr. King really propose to finish it or let it lie idle and rust out?

These are a few of the questions that are close to the hearts of the people in the prairie provinces. They would like to hear from Mr. King all he is able to tell them of his intentions in regard to these important matters. The prairie provinces are a part of the Dominion of Canada, and the people who live here contribute very heavily to the revenues of the government. They are not seeking any special favors at the expense of other parts of Canada, but merely justice and a square deal. It is to be hoped that Mr. King will not neglect these subjects while he has an opportunity to speak to the people during his visit.

Side Issues on the Senate

The Montreal Gazette suggests that Premier King, when he is in the West, should elaborate his proposals for Senate reform, because his audiences will consist of those on whose behalf the "emasculatation" of the Senate is to be attempted. On its own behalf the Gazette expresses the opinion that the premier has exaggerated the effects of those actions of the Senate which provoked him to say that the government would take steps to see that the Senate did not frustrate the will of the people. It says the premier is "merely playing politics," and it goes on to argue that the Senate really possesses more power than it chooses to exercise.

There is a danger just now of the discussion on Senate reform running off the track. What the exact powers are that the Senate possesses under the British North America Act, is a question that provides ample scope for legal argument, and the Senate itself showed what it thought about its position in the constitution, in the report of a special Senate committee, issued in 1918, to which such eminent lawyers as E. Lafleur and Aime Geoffrion agreed, while John S. Ewart took the common-sense view that although the legal aspect of the question was interesting, precedent had established the powers of the Senate, and after all it was precedent that ruled.

It is to be hoped that Mr. King will not let himself be led into a barren controversy on the interpretation of the B.N.A. Act. What the Fathers of Confederation intended the Senate to be, and what the framers of the B.N.A. Act had in mind with regard to it can no doubt be made interesting reading, but it will not help in devising the reforms that are demanded by the present. The Fathers of Confederation had ideas about the Senate that are not consonant with modern progressive ideas, and the B.N.A. Act provides for the kind of upper chamber that nobody wants. The essential question is how to reform the Senate so as to bring it into harmony with the political thought of today, to make it a useful part of the constitution, but wholly subordinate in its powers to the popular chamber. Mr. King has made certain suggestions, apparently based upon the celebrated speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he submitted to the parliament of the Canadas the scheme of Confederation. If the government can do no better than revert to the kind of Senate they thought they ought to have in

1865, its proposals are not likely to evoke any great enthusiasm, at least in the West. Mr. King cannot do better than take a firm hold of this question, and while he is about reforming the Senate, make the reform of substantial value.

Those Closed Factories

A ray of illumination was thrown upon Mr. Meighen's figures of closed-up factories by J. R. Shaw, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the recent conference at Ottawa, on unemployment. During the last two years Mr. Shaw stated, 1,351 manufacturing concerns had closed down, while in the same period 934 had started up. The figures, as given in the Monetary Times, are as follows:

	Closed.	Started.
Food Products	240	153
Tobacco and Cigars	24	12
Fertilizers	19	5
Oils, Chemicals and Drugs	85	59
Pulp and Paper	43	68
Lumber and Wood	271	169
Furniture and Musical Instruments	49	19
Building Materials	81	49
Agricultural Implements	31	6
Carriages	18	10
Iron and Steel	172	134
Leather	13	8
Leather Products	10	13
Footwear	24	21
Rubber Goods	6	4
Autos and Accessories	23	27
Toys	7	1
Glass Products	4	4
Textiles	156	108
Miscellaneous	73	64

Mr. Meighen declares that since the King government started tinkering with the tariff, 2,000 factories have closed up. They closed up, he says, because they could not do business if even a minute fraction of their tariff protection were taken away from them. Mr. Shaw says that while these factories have been closing up, nearly a thousand and new ones have taken their place. Apparently the newcomers were not afraid of the reductions in the tariff. It is plain they were attracted by the commercial possibilities of the particular business they selected even while others were failing in it. In any case they were obviously uninfluenced by what Mr. Meighen says was the cause of the others going out of business; being business men and not politicians, they probably never thought of it. Moreover, the list contains a number of businesses that certainly were not affected by the tariff reductions, and it is plain also that a number of them do not represent any great investment. There are thousands of farms in Canada that represent a much larger investment than some of the manufacturing concerns included in this list, but Mr. Meighen has nothing to say about the financial troubles of the farmers and their losses during the last few years.

It would be interesting also to have Mr. Meighen say why, while he was bemoaning the fate of his 2,000 factories, he was careful not to mention the 934 which had sprang up in their places. Was it a case where the truth was politically inconvenient?

Progress in Livestock Shipping

Hardly a week goes by without a new record in some department of co-operative marketing. On September 1, J. Gordon Wilson, manager of the local co-operative livestock shipping association in the Vermilion-Islay-Kitscoty district in Alberta, arrived at the Winnipeg Stock Yards with what is probably the largest co-operatively-shipped lot of cattle ever assembled. It

consisted of 29 cars and numbered over 600 head of cattle. The whole lot was consigned to the U.G.G. cattle pool, as are all the cattle coming from this shipping association, in fact the pool officials readily accord Mr. Wilson the distinction of being one of the first to recognize the possibilities in this method of marketing livestock.

This shipping association is by no means a new one, but during the years 1917 to 1921, it almost lost its grip on local support. Then the present manager took charge, instituting a service by which cattle were transported almost 700 miles, and sold at a total cost of around 85 cents per hundred-weight, as against previous charges occasionally as high as \$1.25, bringing the association within three years to a position unsurpassed by others of its kind.

This is the third central Alberta livestock shipping association reported on in The Guide within the last two months. Each one of them has risen from comparative insignificance to a position of dominance in its own territory in a span of four years. This is indicative of the way in which the wind is blowing in the prairie provinces.

The Other Angle of Reparations

The London conference, says the Scottish Co-operator, settled the question as to what the Germans have to pay, but what is still unsettled is: "How much can Britain and the other countries afford to accept without intensifying the unemployment situation in every one of them." Other papers in Great Britain are asking the same question, and asking it so persistently that the French papers are suggesting that the English don't really want any reparations paid by Germany. Well, neither do the French manufacturers want reparations paid; they also are asking what about their businesses if German exports are stimulated for the purpose of paying reparations. In fact, the nearer the Germans get to actually paying

reparations on a big scale, the louder the protestations are going to be against the importations of cheap German goods. There have been many complaints made already in Canada, and the British government, after the London conference, took the precaution of restoring the 26 per cent. duty on German imports, which it had reduced to 5 per cent.

Editorial Notes

Apropos of the efforts now being made by the League of Nations to draft a war-preventing treaty, the Montreal Star says: "When the ignis fatuus (high-brow for will-o-the-wisp) of moony idealism is followed, who can tell into what morass a Wilson or a Macdonald may not lead a generous-minded democracy?" Well, look at the morass into which the trusting masses were led by the stern-minded realists to whom the Star pins its hopes. Thirty millions of men killed and maimed, and the whole holocaust conducted at a cost of \$340,000,000,000. The idealists couldn't make a worse botch of human affairs; it would be impossible. Anyway, the world is now ready to give the "moony idealists" a show; it has had enough of the realists to last for a long time.

General Dawes, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency across the border, is discovering that the path of the politician is not covered with roses. He made a bad break in his first speech, and he learned that a candidate must not always say just what he thinks, but what his party wants him to say. Then the Labor men got after him as an opponent of organized labor, and the Democrats unearthed some questionable financial transactions through a bank in which he is interested. But the worst of all is the allegation that he was not the author of the celebrated Dawes report on German reparations, and that the real author was Sir Josiah Stamp, or Owen Young, or some-

body else, but anyway, not General Dawes. Truly it is hard on the candidate for public office to have the searchlight of publicity turned on him so ruthlessly.

The farmer is a manufacturer. Yet he sells his product at the lowest wholesale price and has no voice fixing that price. He buys everything at the highest retail price and has no voice in regulating that price. No other manufacturing industry in the world could last twelve months on that basis.

When a politician is in power he wants to stay in; when he is out of power he wants to get back again. Consequently, the competition.

It is sometimes unfortunate for political parties that farm products have no political prejudices, particularly when elections are in sight. The Republican party in the United States set out to make the wheat growers prosperous by putting a duty of 30 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat. But that was not sufficient. Last year, consequently, President Coolidge instructed the secretary for agriculture, Hon. Henry C. Wallace, to report on the wheat situation, and also instructed his tariff commission to report on the same question. Both turned in most voluminous reports to the president, showing the low cost of wheat production in Canada and the need for higher tariff to protect U.S. grain growers. Some of their figures were far from complete, but they served their purpose. On March 7, 1924, Mr. Coolidge exercised his power and raised the duty on Canadian wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel. Yet right now, with the presidential election only two months away, wheat prices in Winnipeg are higher than in Chicago. Which all goes to show that the farmer cannot be made rich by protection.



Bringing Another Tale

Russenolt - 24

Will We Conquer Rust?

A summary in every-day language of the information which has been gleaned by many scientific workers on rust, the scourge of the wheat fields---

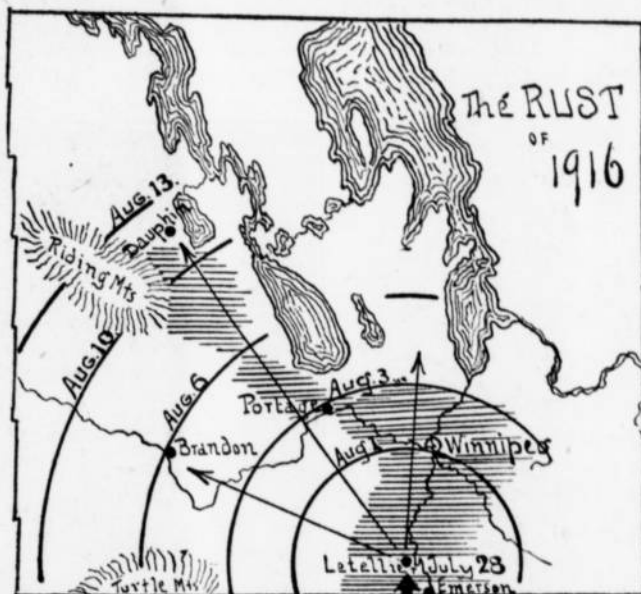
By Prof. V. W. Jackson

Manitoba Agricultural College

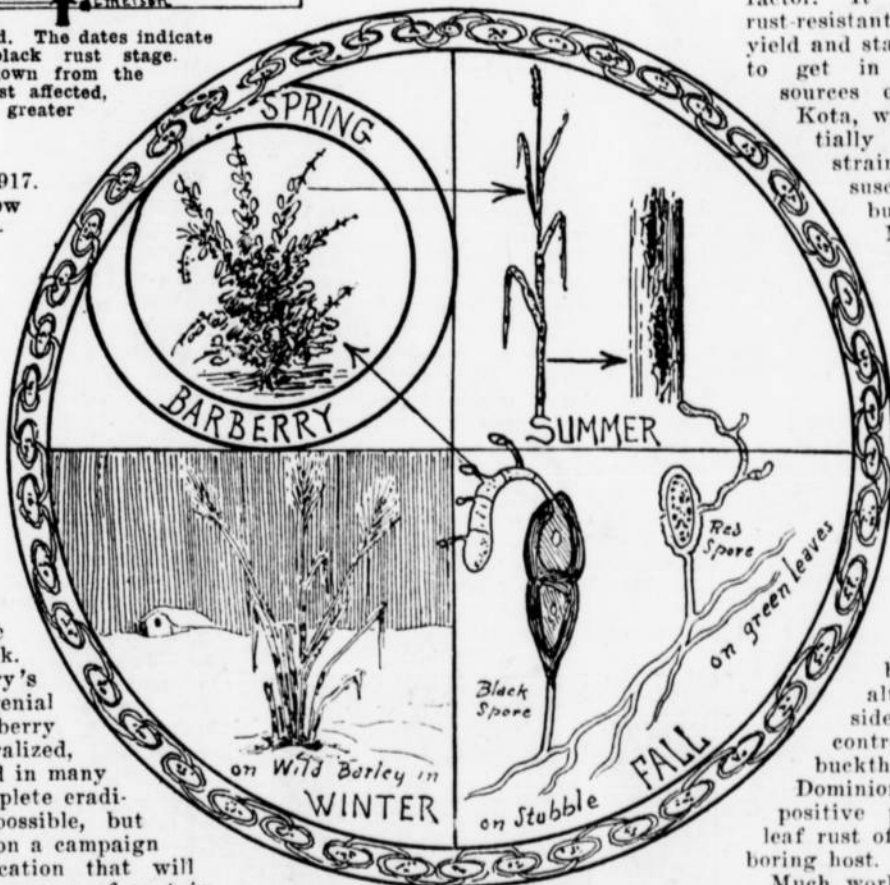
barberry discovered was destroyed. Many had voluntarily destroyed it, as 28,000 bulletins with pictures of it and its menace to the crop, requesting co-operation in its removal, had been

crosses that are now being tested out. In addition to this Mr. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, and Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle, have selections that show marked resistance to rust this year. Only time can tell of what permanent value these will be.

That a rust-resistant good bread wheat is not easily obtained, or maintained, is evidenced by the many failures so far and the diminishing enthusiasm of some pioneers in the work. Professor Bolley, while still hopeful, looks back over the twenty years of ups and downs, and sees rust increasing with the increased areas of hopeful varieties, and is lead to believe that when the general population or acreage of a variety becomes sufficiently great, it attracts to it all the ills to which it is susceptible. And this seems to be the case with Kota, which Prof. Bolley introduced from Siberia, over twenty years ago. Despite the fact that it has averaged 62½ pounds to the bushel over a



The circles show the rate of spread. The dates indicate the first appearance of the black rust stage. Evidently the rust was wind blown from the south. The shaded area was most affected, due to heavier soil and greater precipitation.



Life History of Wheat Rust
It can continue by red rust spores one generation after another, and miss the barberry loop in the spring, if there are perennial hosts to carry it through.

period of five years, and even this year when it was quite badly rusted, would it maintain this record if it were the dominant variety over a contiguous area of several million acres? Its enthusiastic sponsor is only sanely hopeful.

Dr. Stakman, who has done so much to distinguish and establish some thirty-eight strains of wheat rust, says the geographic range of these is not fixed and not likely permanent, often fluctuating from year to year, but influenced by kinds of wheat common to the area. Marquis wheat does not rust in Alabama. Would not years and acreage, however, bring the rust strains to which Marquis is susceptible? The rust problem is admittedly very complex.

The Plant Breeder's Assistance

From a Canadian point of view it seems the greatest hope is in earlier varieties and rust resistance. In this breeding work there is the closest co-operation, our Marquis and early strains being crossed with their best, and tested out on both sides of the line simultaneously. Dr. Hayes' new bridge crosses with resistant durum are being tested out here and at Saskatoon, and Prof. Wiener has some very promising

A Problem in Mechanics

Professor W. P. Thompson, of Saskatoon, told the conference that the breeding of a rust-resistant wheat was like trying to make an automobile out of the parts of two different makes—it might look alright, but wouldn't run. This is a very significant statement, intended to temper an over-expectant public as well as to warn plant breeders of the difficulty of the task. You see, the durum wheats which have the resistance have breeding cells made up of fourteen parts, whereas those of the bread wheats have twenty-one parts. When these two are crossed, either the bread wheat is going to be short some parts or the durum have too many. Prof. Thompson found that in the hybrids he examined, only one out of fourteen in the second generation was a "durabread" of seventeen parts, the rest were either durums of fourteen parts or breadwheats of twenty-one.

The plant-breeder, however, is of the opinion that some of these parts have a dual function, and that by this linkage of double duty, a thing of fewer parts may function, i.e., the resistance of the durums may be incorporated into more complicated breadwheats, by substituting one of the durum parts. This way of repairing a break is called bridging—an extreme hybridization much more difficult than the public realizes. There are "mules" in the plant world as well as in the animal world. The fertile mule is a possibility, still hoped for, but as in all evolution, time is a big factor. It will take time to get a rust-resistant good breadwheat of good yield and stand. There are four things to get in line, and from extreme sources of two different species.

Kota, which so far has been partially resistant to local rust strains and root rots, is very susceptible to loose smut and bunt, and is weak in stand; Marquis, is just the reverse of this.

Minors in a Bad Family

And there are the leaf rusts as well as the stem rusts, to be considered, for anything that weakens a plant makes it more liable to attack. Each of the grains has its own special leaf rust. The one on oats is often very bad, as in 1923, and of such economic importance that the eradication of buckthorn, which is its alternate host, has been considered necessary to any control measure. So cultivated buckthorn was added to the Dominion Pests Act, 1924, after positive proof that outbreaks of leaf rust of oats was due to this harboring host.

Much work has been done on rusts in the West, which, owing to its technical nature, has not been published in the local or in the agricultural press. W. P. Fraser, chief of the Dominion Pathological Field Station, Saskatoon, has demonstrated that the rust on ornamental buckthorn goes to cultivated oats, and wild oats, and that the rust on wild or native buckthorn goes to blue stem or blue joint, and slough grass, and that the rust on green-leaf Buffalo-berry goes to hairy brome grasses, and Wild Reed Canary grass. This was pioneer work of fundamental importance, for wild buckthorn is a most common shrub throughout the poplar grove and oat region, and if it carried oat rust there would be little use trying to get rid of the ornamental buckthorns. But the wild one, he found, doesn't carry oat rust. As the native slough-grass and prickly fescue are susceptible to mild attacks from the ornamental buckthorn, they may act as hosts of oat rust, or be a factor in its wintering through. It is obvious

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Known Winter Hosts

Barberry bushes were at first suspected, as in Europe and the United States rust outbreaks had been definitely traced to barberry. So in 1917 barberry was added to Noxious Weed's Act of Manitoba, to expedite its eradication. The task was very simple. Eighty per cent. of the barberry bushes of the province were in the city parks of Winnipeg, and by the hearty co-operation of the Parks Board these were all removed in a couple of days.

Those scattered throughout the city took longer to eradicate, but after three years of house-to-house canvas by federal agents, it is not likely that many remain. There were only two nurseries in the province which ever imported barberry—one 500, the other 200, so that it didn't seem likely that there were over a thousand throughout the province, mostly in the towns. These have been destroyed as far as known by a careful survey.

When buckthorn was added to the Federal Pests Act in 1923, a resurvey was made by federal agents, and all

The Story of the Wheat Pools

REPRESENTATIVES of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta, met in Regina, July 23 and 24, 1923, and discussed the question of a common wheat pool organization for the three provinces. The conference decided to proceed with the establishment of a voluntary contract wheat pool on a provincial basis with one central selling agency, each association to be responsible for the organization in its province. W. J. Jackman, Alberta; J. A. Maharg, Saskatchewan, and D. G. McKenzie, Manitoba, were appointed a committee to draft the contract and plans for the central selling agency. Representatives of the Farmers' Union of Canada were present part of the time at this confer-

Steps in the process of building up in the prairie provinces the greatest wheat marketing agency in the world---By J. T. Hull

(Concluded from Last Week)

"get together" on the pool project, and he deprecated the idea that the pool should be the product of any single association, farmer or otherwise. He recommended the appointment of a committee composed of representatives of the organized farmers, the unorganized farmers and various business interests.

On August 6, Mr. Sapiro addressed a meeting at Saskatoon, arranged by the Farmers' Union of Canada. He spoke along the same lines as he had spoken in Alberta, and urged the two farmers' associations to get together for a provincial pool. A conference between representatives of the Farmers' Union of Canada and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association followed this meeting, and at a mass meeting held on the following day, namely, August 7, Mr. Sapiro announced that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had abandoned their plan for a voluntary wheat pool and had agreed with the Farmers' Union to proceed immediately with the organization of a pool based on a five-year contract.

Organization Begins

Another mass meeting was addressed by Mr. Sapiro, at Regina, on August 9, and this date marks the beginning of the united movement in Saskatchewan, a committee being appointed for the purpose of nominating an organization committee for the whole of the province. This committee consisted of J. A. Maharg and A. J. McPhail, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. M. Thrasher and L. C. Brouillette, representing the Farmers' Union of Canada, and Hon. C. M. Hamilton, representing the Saskatchewan government.

This committee moved promptly, and in a few days the organization committee was appointed, the committee being composed of representatives from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union of Canada, the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance, the unorganized farmers, the elevator companies, the retail merchants, the rural municipalities and the provincial government.

Meanwhile an organization committee for Alberta had been appointed during the week ending August 11, this committee being composed of representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, the unorganized farmers, the grain

with such matters as organization, the contract, banking and elevator facilities. It was found difficult to deal with some of these matters until the contracts were signed and the pool actually in existence. But the work of the elevator committee was facilitated by the prompt co-operation of the United Grain Growers in arranging to handle pooled wheat through the company's elevators.

Arrangements were also made to conduct the drive to secure the signatures to the contract

which was being prepared, the unit of organization in the drive being the provincial constituencies. To meet the expenses of this initial organization the provincial government advanced \$5,000, which amount was repaid out of the earnings of the pool.

By the week ending August 18, the contract for the Alberta pool was all complete, and was being distributed throughout the province in preparation for the drive for membership which had been fixed to commence on August 20. In accordance with the Co-operative Societies Act of Alberta, under which the pool was registered as Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, the number of trustees had to be seven, and the following were appointed provisional trustees: H. W. Wood, chairman, W. J. Jackman, Stephen Lunn, Col. C. W. Robinson, Lew Hutchinson, C. Jensen and Hans Lausen. In framing the contract the committee had the advice of the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and A. A. McGillivray.

The Alberta Drive

The objective set by the pool was 50 per cent. of the 1922 acreage under wheat, namely 2,882,797 acres, but the contract expressly provided that if this 50 per cent. of the acreage was not signed up when the campaign for signatures closed on September 5, 1923, the trustees of the pool might, in their discretion, proceed with the organization of the pool after the signatories had been given an opportunity to withdraw. The drive was well organized and enthusiastically conducted, but when it ended on September 5 the pool was short in the neighborhood of 280,000 acres of the required 50 per cent. of the 1922 acreage. In accordance with the terms of the contract the trustees of the pool issued a notice to the signatories notifying them that the objective had not been reached and that they were at liberty to withdraw, but that the results were so near to the original objective that the trustees felt themselves justified in proceeding with the organization of the pool with the acreage that had been signed up. They pointed out that additional contracts could be received by the pool at any time. Those wishing to withdraw from the pool had up to September 22 to give notice of withdrawal, but when that date was reached it was announced that the number of withdrawals was less than the additional acreage signed up.

The Saskatchewan Drive

The Saskatchewan pool was incor-

porated on August 25, as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, its provisional board being: A. E. Wilson, provisional president; A. J. McPhail, vice-president; George Robertson, M.L.A., Wynyard; L. C. Brouillette, of Landis; and R. S. Dundas, of Pelly. For the work of organization the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company made a substantial grant. When the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association decided to form a voluntary non-contract pool the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company voted to be paid the association the sum of \$10,000 towards the expense of organization. When it was decided to abandon this pool and organize along the lines laid down by Mr. Sapiro, the company cancelled the unexpended portion of the \$10,000 grant and voted as a grant to the association \$15,000 towards the cost of organizing the pool.

The campaign for signatures on the Saskatchewan contract was set to begin on August 29. The Saskatchewan contract differed from the Alberta contract in that it stated specifically that if 50 per cent. of the 1922 acreage under wheat, or 6,166,149 acres, was not signed up by the close of the campaign, namely September 12, the contract was null and void. The obtaining of this tremendous acreage involved a vast

amount of organization, especially as the time for covering such an enormous area was very short. The time, in fact, was too short, for when the campaign ended only in the neighborhood of two-thirds of the required acreage had been signed up. The provisional trustees of the pool believed, however, that the interest shown by the farmers of the province was sufficient to warrant them proceeding further in the organization of the pool, and they decided to waive the terms of the contract with regard to time and to continue with the work of securing signatures, the signatories to the contract being asked to sign in addition to the contract a specially prepared form providing that where the date of September 12 appeared in the contract there should be substituted a "date to be fixed by resolution of the directors of the association." In a subsequent statement issued at the end of September, the trustees expressed the opinion that it was "much more important to start right than to start in a hurry," and that it was the intention to proceed with the work of securing signatures to the contract until the required 50 per cent. of the acreage under wheat had been signed up. They also expressed the opinion that there would be little difficulty in securing even 60 or 70 per cent. of the acreage for a 1924 pool.

Manitoba Gives up for 1923

At a meeting held on August 30, 1923, in Winnipeg, the Manitoba Wheat Pool committee reached the conclusion that it was too late to attempt to organize a wheat pool for Manitoba for the crop of 1923. Sub-committees, however, were formed to proceed with the work of organizing a pool for the crop of 1924, to draft the contract, the articles of association and by-laws of the proposed pool and to make all the necessary arrangements for having a definite plan published at an early date, so that it could be discussed and understood before the actual campaign for

Continued on Page 16



Chester M. Elliott

Western Sales Agent and Manager of Alberta Pool.

ence. During this week it was announced that arrangements had been completed for bringing Aaron Sapiro to Canada, for a series of addresses in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

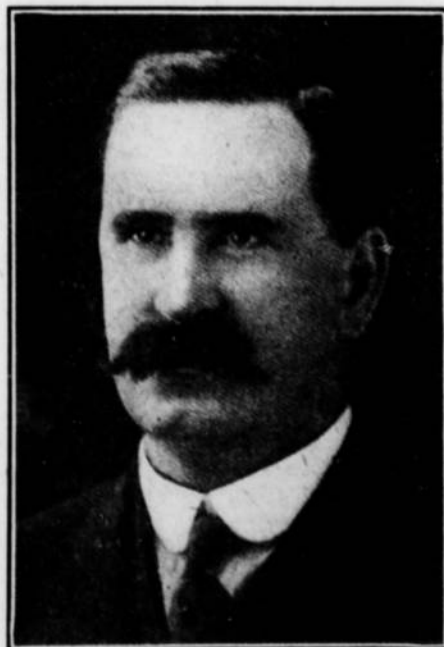
The form of the Saskatchewan pool was announced in a public statement by A. J. McPhail, on August 1. It was to be a purely voluntary pool with no contract. Local committees were to be appointed to secure business for the pool, the pool wheat to be handled in the ordinary manner by the elevator companies and a selling agency was to be established in Winnipeg.

The directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba met in Winnipeg, July 31 and August 1, and at the close of the meeting they issued a statement to the effect that they did not think it would be possible to organize a pool in Manitoba in time to handle the whole of the crop of 1923, but that an effort would be made to have the pool organized so as to be in operation during the last six or seven months of the current crop year.

The situation, therefore, in the three provinces at the beginning of August, 1923, was as follows: The United Farmers of Alberta had decided to proceed with the organization of a wheat pool for the province of Alberta, based on a five-year contract; the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was proceeding with the organization of a purely voluntary non-contract pool which might in time be transformed into a contract pool, while the United Farmers of Manitoba were following upon the heels of the other two associations but had formed no definite plans for a Manitoba pool.

Aaron Sapiro

Aaron Sapiro arrived in Alberta, primarily on the invitation of two Alberta daily newspapers in the first week in August, and addressed a number of meetings arousing considerable enthusiasm among both farmers and business men. Mr. Sapiro advised the farmers to

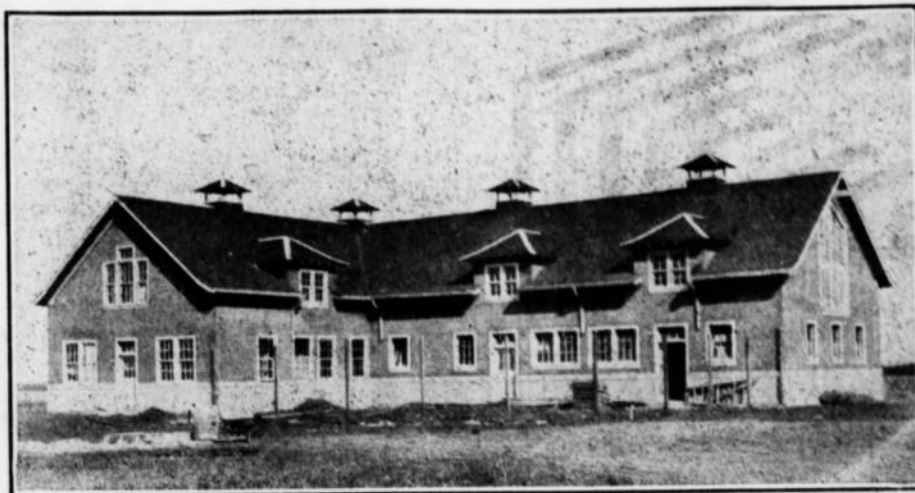


Donald MacRae

Manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.

trade, the board of trade, the press, banks, and the provincial government. Sub-committees of this "committee of seventeen" were appointed to deal

Veterinary Research at Saskatoon



LIVESTOCK raisers are in a fair way to have important light thrown on some of the obscure diseases which cause heavy and continual losses among domestic animals. The above building is the new veterinary research laboratory completed this fall at the University of Saskatchewan. It is furnished with the most modern equipment, has a commodious well-lighted operating theatre, and the east wing is fitted up as an infirmary to accommodate animals under observation. But the usefulness of such a place depends more upon the type of men carrying on the investigations than upon the quality of the fixtures, and in this respect, the University is to be congratulated in getting such an experienced and able pathologist as Dr. S. Hadwen.

Dr. Hadwen is already well known in Canadian veterinary circles, having done research work at Ottawa, and at Agassiz, B.C., where he made a valuable contribution to our knowledge of red-water in cattle, and bracken poisoning among horses. From Agassiz, he went into the employ of the U.S. Biological Survey, and made a study of the reindeer business, spending eighteen months in Alaska and also a considerable time in Lapland and Finland.

The most important research which Dr. Hadwen has planned for the coming year is on Swamp Fever in horses. Losses from this disease have been rather heavy of late in central Saskatchewan. He has been able for the first time to announce that there is some experimental evidence to show that this disease is carried by flies. What the practical importance of this find will be, further research only can tell. The swamp fever investigation seems like an ambitious start, for many renowned pathologists have spent years without making much headway. The importance of the work rather than the hope of immediate success prompts its undertaking.

Some valuable observations have already been made with regard to Ascaris or the lung worm which affects swine and horses. The very common disease of thumps, which takes off, with practically no warning, the most promising young pigs out of the litter is caused by these lung worms. They enter the small intestine of the young pig with milk taken from the sow's teat. Hatching in the intestine, the worm is absorbed with the other products of digestion into the general circulation, being carried while still a very small organism into the lungs. There the worm grows till it becomes a slender thread readily detected by the naked eye. Irritation causes the worms to be coughed up into the mouth from whence they are again swallowed. During this second stay in the intestines they grow into the familiar round worms about eight inches long, laying eggs which are passed and repeat the life cycle in the next victim.

Until very recently, lung worms were not suspected of causing much trouble in horses, but Dr. Hadwen has observed several obscure cases of what would be ordinarily called pneumonia in horses. In each of these cases lung worms were found, and it is just possible that many pneumonia cases, for which a satisfactory cause cannot be found, are caused

by these parasites. Dr. Hadwen hopes to confirm or dissipate this view with work now under progress at Saskatoon.

Sheep parasites are also being investigated. The college flock was treated this year with bluestone, with very satisfactory results. This treatment consists of drenching lambs with 1½ ounces, and mature sheep with 3 ounces, of a one per cent. solution of ordinary copper sulphate or bluestone, once a month during warm weather.

Panacea for Weed Troubles

The Guide has received some fine selected heads of wheat from R. J. Kirkland, Whitewood, Sask., along with the following information:

"These heads of wheat are from a crop grown on a four-acre field which was treated two weeks before seeding with a chemical preparation for killing weeds. This preparation had the effect of destroying any vegetable growth present, with the result that when the wheat was sown it grew and matured unhampered by any growth of weeds. The remainder of the field which was not treated," continues the report, "produced a very poor crop and is infested with weeds. Wheat grown on this field last year was refused by the local elevators owing to contamination with wild oats. The treated plot is expected by competent judges to yield 60 bushels per acre. Steps have been taken to patent the formula with which the field was treated and it will be sold commercially during the coming winter and spring."

This letter from Mr. Kirkland himself, and a clipping from the Regina Leader, is all the evidence which The Guide possesses. No member of our staff has either conversed with Mr. Kirkland or inspected his field.

Frankly we are sceptical about solving the weed problem permanently in any such manner as that proposed by this inventor. It may not be a difficult matter to find a preparation that will destroy wild oats and be harmless to wheat. But there is a great deal more to consider than this. The researches carried on by Sir John Russell and his associates at Rothamstead, during the last decade prove that soil fertility is not due entirely to chemical changes as was once thought, but that in each cubic foot of fertile soil there exists a teeming population of invisible plants and animals—bacteria of many kinds, fungi, yeasts, moulds, algae, and protozoans; making war on one another as all stationary antagonists do by raiding their antagonist's food supply, in other cases peacefully trading in food, some of them industriously manufacturing food for the great green plants out of inert material, others acting as scavengers to rid the soil of impurities cast off by growing plants, and converting their dead remains into useful compounds.

The inter-relations of the different groups in this industrious population is a matter of very delicate adjustment. Destroy one group and the balance between them may be upset in such a way that the soil is robbed of its power of rejuvenation. Crops might flourish till the available food for the higher plants became used up, but if the invisible workers, upon whose activities in the



YES, REALLY A FAMILY INSTITUTION

MOTHER is the real authority when it comes to wearing apparel. Father knows when he is comfortable and whether his garments provide the wear he expects of them. The children are willing to take anything that is furnished but they know when their underwear feels good and keeps away "the shivers."

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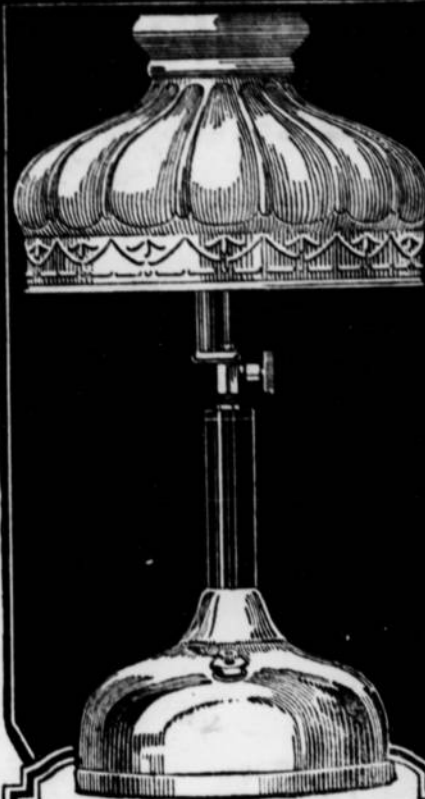
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dark all higher life depends, did not re-establish themselves, the end would be disastrous for the farmer who owned the sickly land.

These discoveries are very recent and much remains to be learned about the relation of these different groups of organisms to soil fertility, but it is safe to say that, like the higher plants, they respond differently to different poisons. A chemical preparation which is damaging to wild oats and not to wheat would in all probability upset the balance of the soil population.

The Guide volunteers the opinion that in spite of Mr. Kirkland's discovery, the weed problem still remains what it has been throughout history, a question of good farming.

Manhardy Red Clover

By Prof. T. J. Harrison

In Manitoba red clover has not proven an unqualified success although it has been grown in a limited way around Whitemouth, Beausejour and in the Swan River Valley. Prof. William Southworth, the forage crop plant breeder of the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, undertook to develop a hardier strain that would be suitable for these areas. He reports his results in this connection as follows:

How Developed

In the spring of 1916 individual plants of red clover were raised from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. In the following spring of 1917, more individual plants were raised from seed gathered from red clover plants found growing wild in the vicinity of the college. In the autumn of 1917, seed was saved from 22 of the most promising plants, and in 1919 this seed was used to sow down 22 small individual rows.

In 1920, after these small row plots had been through two winters, it was noticed that there was considerable difference in the amount of winter killing in the different plots. The estimated stand of crops varied from as low as one per cent on the poorest plot to as high as 75 per cent. on the best plot. From seven of the hardiest plots seed was obtained for further trial.

In 1921 with the seed saved from the previous year, seven one-quarter-acre plots were sown down in rows three feet apart, at the rate of one and a half pounds per acre. In 1922, the above plots were grown for seed and yielded over 500 pounds of cleaned seed per acre. In 1923, some little winter killing was experienced during the winter of 1922-23, and the summer being very dry the yield of seed was reduced to 330 pounds cleaned seed per acre.

Appearance

In outward appearance the Manhardy Red Clover is very similar to the ordinary commercial red clover, the main difference being the increased power to withstand winter killing possessed by the Manhardy strain.

The seed of Manhardy Red Clover is generally much smaller in size than the seed of commercial strains and hence it is less attractive to the eye than the larger and bolder samples usually found in the hands of seedsmen.

The seed from the 1922 crop was taken to the Swan River Valley, and Albert Harvey, of Durban, Man., undertook to distribute the seed among farmers in the district who would propagate it for seed. The result was that in 1923 about 65 acres of seed was sown, the following being the growers: Albert Harvey, 11 acres; Herbert Harvey, 6 acres; R. Bateman, 6 acres; Geo. Harvey, 25 acres; J. Knight, 12 acres.

This all came through the winter of 1923-24 with practically no winter killing and is setting seed.

Prof. Grant, of the Farm Management Department of the M.A.C., is in communication with these people and they are endeavoring to organize a co-operative Red Clover Growers' Association.

Seed of this variety will probably be of more value to the Swan River Valley and Eastern Manitoba, but since it is decidedly hardier than any other variety tested out at the Agricultural

College, there should be a market for it in those areas where red clover is grown but does not prove hardy year after year.

Fall Cultivation for Sow Thistle

Sow thistle can be kept in control reasonably well by fall cultivation. If large areas of grain crops are infested, the sow thistle can be thinned out by cultivating with the duckfoot cultivator or by plowing, immediately after the grain is cut, and then follow with a second cultivation just before freeze-up.

The root system of the plant is at its weakest when the plant is in bloom, and cutting the plant at this time prevents it from storing up a reserve of plant food in the roots. The ground is usually dry at harvest time, and by plowing or cultivating the ground the roots will be given a harder set-back than the same cultivation when the ground contains more moisture. The second cultivation just before freeze-up loosens the roots from the ground, and the freezing and thawing will kill a large number, and weaken the rest.

The longer the cultivation is delayed after the grain is cut, the less effective it will be, for the plants can use the sunlight and moisture to form new leaves and store up a fresh supply of plant food in the roots. Similarly, the final cultivation will be less effective, the longer it is done before freeze-up, as earlier cultivation will permit many of the plants to re-establish themselves before the ground freezes.

The control of sow thistle is at best a costly process, and this extra fall cultivation comes at about the busiest time of the year, but if it is desired to crop the infested land next year, this plan has the advantage of putting the ground in good condition for seeding. If the land is to be summerfallowed, fall cultivation will make the job of killing sow thistle easier and cheaper next summer.—C. S. Hallman.

Storing Seed Potatoes

The carefully selected potatoes for seed should be dried and partially seasoned before storing in a cellar. Many excellent gardeners practice digging the potatoes they intend for seed before they are mature. These they dry and season in the sun until partially greened. Such a practice usually gives fine results.

At Morden, the practice is to put them in long pits two to three feet high at the peak and four feet wide at the base. A covering of wheat or rye straw six inches to one foot is put on. Oat straw is not recommended owing to its greater absorbing power, and moisture is liable to cause heating within the pit. One or two days later a covering of from four to six inches of soil is placed over the pit. It is well to leave several inches along the edge open. This permits air and moisture escape, a necessary thing, since respiration is very active in the newly-unearthed tubers.

When weather becomes quite cold or before injury from frost becomes possible, the tubers should be removed from the pit to a good root cellar. Such a cellar should be well fumigated to eradicate moulds and bacterial diseases which might give rise to rots. The burning of sulphur makes a safe and cheap fumigant.

Caution should at all times be exercised when handling potatoes from the time they are dug until they are placed in permanent cellar storage. If roughly handled, seed dug on the immature side will readily peel and bruise. Through such an agency disease spores gain ready entrance.

Whether a cellar under the dwelling house or a regular root cellar be employed for storage the temperature should be well guarded. For potatoes a proper cellar storage temperature is around 34 degrees Fahr. A warm temperature promotes growth which is attended with the loss of considerable moisture. For good seed, growth should remain dormant until springtime and the loss of moisture should not exceed 10 to 12 per cent. On the other hand a slight touch of frost renders the potato useless for seed.—D. A. Brown, Morden Experiment Station, Man.

The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXI

The Unanswered Question

IN the long silence that followed, Laura Winright's mind thrilled with the jubilant thought:

"It was not my father."

Not her father, but Harold Winright, who put away his wife. To her unsophisticated, unworldly soul, with its high ideals, that had always been the crowning tragedy. Nothing had troubled her more than the divorce itself, the beginning of all the trouble. In Judith MacTurk's eyes, divorce and devil both began with a D; and Laura Winright had been brought up at Judith MacTurk's knee.

It mattered nothing to her that all the fine fabric of theory they had woven from the letters in the Ghost Room was all blown to ruin in a breath; that all their tedious enquiries had brought them up against a blank wall. Nothing mattered—so long as Harold Winright, not her father, was the man who had divorced Lucile Meloche.

She checked her triumphant thoughts. Her eyes brimmed with tears of self-reproach. There sat Lucile Villard, sobbing softly, her imperious dignity crushed by the remembrance of that old sorrow—Lucile Villard, who had reluctantly accepted the protection of a good man's name and fortune, and who yet, after twenty-eight years, hungered for the love of her impetuous girlhood. Laura crossed swiftly to the older woman, and, stooping, kissed her.

"Dear!" whispered the woman.

She went on, brokenly:

"It is a long, long time ago . . . but he was very good to me."

There was no hint of reproach. It was the voice of undying sorrow.

Laura Winright questioned the nurse with a look. Surely it was time to go! Glory Adair did not answer in words. Laura wondered what were her thoughts. She felt rather triumphant, though she kept her triumph to herself. The issue had proved all Glory's palm-reading wrong. Her soul had always rebelled against Glory's positive assumption that what she read in Adam Winright's hand—yes, and in Laura's—could not help but be right.

"Yes," said Mrs. Villard, presently, "I was indeed Lucile Meloche." She smiled, seemingly actually happy that her persecutors had wrested the truth from her.

"And the boy was your son?" whispered Glory.

"Not Adam Winright's," thought Laura, tensely. "Not trained for vengeance against Adam Winright."

The woman nodded. "Not Harry—you saw Harry, didn't you?" Laura recalled the jaunty young man who had met them when they first came, and seemed so interested in Glory Adair.

"Now, tell me, won't you—?"

Glory's face lit with its most winning smile.

Laura started. This new questioning of Glory's was not a mere sympathetic drawing-out of a woman who nursed a secret; there was definite purpose in it. Even now Glory was not satisfied. She did not mean to leave her till she knew all there was to know, whether or not it had any bearing on the case.

Again Laura was impressed with her own unfitness for such a quest as this. But Lucile Villard was speaking, telling of her childhood, of her grandfather who traded with the Carib Indians of the Maroni, and of her father, the French captain at the convict station. There was one time that she accompanied her grandfather to the interior as a little child, and was taken by the Indians, and rescued only after months.

"That," said Glory, "was where you learned of the poison?"

Uneasily the woman's eyes questioned hers.

"I saw them make it," she returned at last. "You mean the querari? But my father knew of it and had it before then. The Indians used it to tip their arrows and the darts for their blow-pipes. It kills, oh, so quickly! There was no cure for it, the surgeons used to try. They tried cauterizing—burning,

you know—but the poison spreads almost instantly. I have seen animals struck with the arrows run not a dozen yards, then drop quite dead." She jerked her thumb downward. "Like that!"

"Your father knew it. The officer?"

"Yes. He brought some with him to Salem, when he left the army. Well, things did not go as they should, so one morning—"

She shrugged her shoulders.

"He poisoned himself?"

"Querari," and the woman almost smiled. "It is a long time ago. I was a chorus girl then. Just before that I had met Harold Winright. He came from a town near the Falls—Manchester, I think they called it. His parents died about then. I thought he was the only son, but in the last days—she shivered—"he spoke of a brother who had gone to Michigan. I did not see that brother, though, till long afterward."

"You did see my father?"

The woman nodded. "After—after the trouble."

Laura's tender soul shrank from deep probing into these old wounds. But Glory Adair went calmly ahead with her questioning.

Harold Winright, it seemed, had been ambitious.

"He was clever," said Lucile Villard. "I was so beneath him. He would be a great man. I—I was just a woman. And what, after all, is a woman? If she cannot help a man, she should stand aside. But I did not think so then. Then, it hurt."

"Then, you wrote the letter?" Glory was merciless.

Lucile assented.

"You must forgive me. I can never forgive myself. I was ill then, with all the worry and the heart-break. . . . I nearly died, just after. . . . I hardly knew what I did. I had made all kinds of threats. In the madness of the moment I did write that letter. Then I got out the poison. I knew what I meant to do. Yes, I must have been mad . . . quite mad. I thought it could last forever, that hate of mine. It was horrible."

"You would wait twenty-one years—?"

"And my hate did not last that many days."

"But the burrs?"

"The burrs?" The dark eyes searched Glory's face.

"Or thorns. I know of them."

The nurse snapped open her locket.

"Those?" The woman's voice was harsh, her throat suddenly dry, as though she were about to choke. "Those? Oh," and she smiled, a hard smile. "Those, too, came from Cayenne, from the jungles of the Maroni. Now and then the Indians used them instead of darts in their blow-pipes. They have a trick, too, of throwing them with a sling. They are very sharp and they cling to whatever they touch. Try to brush them off, and so—"

She slapped her hands together.

"They stick, just like that, into your fingers. Many a time when I was with the Indians did I tangle in those burrs. My father brought these with him to Salem. They were among his curios, that he showed to Harold Winright. That was before we were married, just before my father died. None of them was poisoned, then."

"But one was, afterward."

"How do you know?" Intently the woman searched Glory's face. "You know so much of this."

"The poisoned thorn was the twenty-first, the one you meant to send your husband when—"

"When the boy was grown. Oh, yes. It is all past and gone, now. I was wicked—very wicked. There is no use denying. That is what I meant to do. To send one every year, this, that, any way I could, to show him I had not forgotten. . . . Oh, if I'd only had those years to send them! But it all ended so soon."

She gazed with moody eyes far away, seeing neither of the watching women.

"I had threatened. He grew very



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much afraid of me. He went away to Detroit, saying he was going hunting in Northern Michigan with his brother. But I knew I could find him when I wished; that, year after year, I would never fail to reach him, to remind him of what was coming. I put the burrs in my jewel case, and waited, and watched my baby grow, and planned what he should do.

"The next thing I heard, Harold Winright was dead. Then I broke down, and had to go to the hospital. They knew I had been an actress, and that is how they came to send for Pat Burnville. He played tragedy in a big, roaring way—oh, I can't forget the way he used to play it. Not Irving, oh, no, but—well, he had a big heart. 'It's all right,' he told them at the hospital. He did not know me at all, except that I'd once been a girl on the stage. At first I was not so ill. Pat Burnville took quite a fancy to the baby. He wanted to take him to his own home. I would not allow that, though. He was very kind. Then I was ill, a long time; and when I was well again, the baby was gone. Where?"

Her tragic eyes seemed to search the sombre years.

"They had thought me dying, had a chance to get it well adopted, had taken the chance—so I made out; but they did not seem to answer my question. Had Pat Burnville taken the boy? I asked him. He seemed to evade me, too. He said he had a boy of his own just about that age. His own boy was in California, with his mother. I often fancied the story about California was to prevent my seeking, it was so far to go."

"That boy," interpolated Laura, "would be Harry Burnville."

"My baby was called Harold, for his father."

Laura studied the face of the woman a questioning moment, seeking there some suggestion of the alert, black-eyed Burnville. She relinquished her quest at last, unsatisfied.

"Then Mr. Villard came—my lawyer in the case. Pat Burnville had found him, and told him I was ill. He was very kind. He offered to help me search for the boy. We talked it over often after I was convalescent. That hope buoyed me up. I was grateful to Mr. Villard. I would have done anything, anyway, to find the boy—"

Her words trailed away into silence.

"Then?" encouraged Glory.

"Then—then, dear," she turned to Laura, "I first saw your father. He came the day before I left the hospital. He asked to see me. I did not wish to. My bitterness had died long ago, but . . . oh, I shrank. Yet at last I yielded. He was so like his brother. I thought it must be my husband's ghost walking in on me. Then I saw that his face was hard and stern, and there was no laugh in his eyes. He never smiled; not once. Yet he, too, was kind. My poor husband had left some money. It was all for me. Your father paid my hospital bill. He was sympathetic, though he never looked it; he kept his face always hard and stern, as if it were set in that one mould."

"When I left the hospital he suggested that I come to Detroit. But I would not. I stayed in New York. He went away. He said he would see me again. Once or twice he wrote me. I never wrote him. I was afraid . . . afraid . . ."

"Afraid of what?"

"Afraid I might forget my husband."

Laura waited, expectant, living again in these old times.

"All this while, Mr. Villard was trying to find my boy. He spent much time and work and money. I felt terribly indebted to him, even though he had failed. He was a good man, one of God's own good men." Her eyes brimmed. "One day Adam Winright came to New York and asked me to marry him. I wondered if he thought he cared for me, or if it was merely in atonement for what he fancied his brother had done. Then . . . then I refused him."

"I had already promised to marry Mr. Villard. I told him so. His face never changed. He just kissed my hand. 'I must pay the full price,' he said, and went out. Then I knew that he thought I refused him because of his

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brother. Yet all the while the memory of Harold Winright seemed pleading with me to yield."

"That," thought Laura, "is why my father, all these years, kept those letters and that picture."

Lucile Villard sighed.

"It is a long time ago," she murmured. "They are all gone, now. Yes, all gone."

Glory Adair sat a moment in silence, as though she held a question on her lips. At last she rose.

"It is too bad," she said, gently, "that we have to call back all these tragic memories . . . Harold Winright is buried at Detroit?"

Mrs. Villard nodded.

Retracing her steps along the peach-lined Stone Road toward Grimsby village, Laura Winright had a queer sense of coming back to earth from some other planet.

"I mean to see his grave," declared Glory Adair, grimly.

At Detroit, next day, after much search, they found in old newspaper files the brief story of Harold Winright's death and burial. Official records verified them. And at last, in a secluded corner of Woodlawn cemetery, they found a neglected stone:

HAROLD WINRIGHT

April 11, 1864—June 2, 1887.

Glory stared at it harshly. It was as though Palmistry itself lay buried in that grave.

Laura did not smile, yet there was a lilt in her heart. To her, Harold Winright was nothing. They might begin their search once more at the beginning, but—her father's name was unstained, even by the smirch of a divorce. That, to her uncompromising soul, was a very vital thing.

"I'm glad, Glory! You were wrong and I was right—yes, from the first."

Glory gazed at her doggedly.

"Your father's hand did not lie to me. Nor did yours."

Laura could laugh now. But Glory's look checked her laugh.

"And who," added the nurse, "was the woman married to and separated from your father."

CHAPTER XXII

The Irretrievable Step

Laura Winright felt elated. To her, Glory Adair's caustic retort was a mere Parthian shot, covering enforced retreat.

Glory's entire castle of fancy had tumbled in ruins. For a solution of the mystery—if there were indeed a mystery—Laura was driven to accept Harry Burnville's commonplace ideas. This man, Webster, had some sort of hold on her father. He had threatened. He had blackmailed, or tried to do so. He had visited the Ghost Room at night. Finally, failing in his threats, he had struck.

True, there was no record of any Andrew Webster, or of money paid to or transactions with Andrew Webster, in her father's books, and her father, as a methodical careful man would have made note of such dealings. But not that was merely Glory's theory. If Glory were wrong about the divorce,

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might not Glory also have been wrong in her interpretation of Adam Winright's real nature? Glory, after all, knew Adam Winright only from repute and from his hand-print, and from a single rencountre. How, then, could she know him as well as the daughter who had known him nearly twenty years?

Of course Glory was wrong. Only Glory's super-abundant, self-assertive confidence in her palm-reading had instilled into Laura's mind a like blind confidence in Glory's theories.

Laura breathed easier when she thought it all out.

Whatever Glory herself might think, except for that one outburst she kept her thoughts to herself. She brought back with her from Grimsby merely an old photograph of Harold Winright, which she persistently studied through her microscope to the exclusion of all else.

"You are beaten?" Laura could not resist the temptation to nag her.

"No. I am still alive."

"Anyway, we do not need to show those letters to Mr. Burnville."

"No?"

Glory's tone held a question.

"What are you going to do next?" persisted Laura.

No answer.

"Abandon the race?"

"No. Win it."

The nurse laid aside her microscope. The train was whirling them back to Maitland Port; the railroad carriage in which they sat was almost empty. Yet she lowered her voice to a whisper:

"There are some questions still unanswered. For instance—"

"Who was the woman separated from my father?" Laura almost mocked.

"Yes," returned the nurse, seriously.

"That's one question. Adam Winright's hand insists on an answer. Then, who was the young man Ross saw coming away from Castle Sunset that night? Mr. Burnville appears to attach no importance to him—why? And—how did a common tramp like Andrew Webster come into possession of this?"

She snapped open her locket, disclosing the poisoned burr.

"Your father must have secured it years ago from Lucile Meloche, possibly while she was ill. He kept it with him. He knew this burr was poisoned, else it would have done him harm before. He must have kept it separately wrapped. A methodical man—don't toss your head, please! You are sceptical now. You won't be always."

"If," argued Laura, more seriously, "this man visited Dad in the Ghost Room, perhaps Dad showed him the burr—"

"And he purloined it? Yes, that's reasonable enough. But an ignorant man wouldn't devise so skilful a crime. He was a young man, Ross said. Ross was the only one who mentioned a young man. That point will bear investigating. I must see Ross."

With which she relapsed into brown study.

Laura became uneasily conscious that Glory Adair, in spite of defeat, clung doggedly to her pet theories.

"Has Harry Burnville," suddenly interpolated Glory, "any reason of his own for not pursuing this very pointed clue? The young man, I mean—the man Ross saw leaving Castle Sunset that night. Or," her face clouded, "is Harry Burnville deliberately misleading me? Is that the trail he has been following from the first?"

Laura Winright did not argue.

She had just thought of something else. Once more she had forgotten Tom's request that she see Lawyer Airth. Now it was too late. Detroit was miles behind her.

Then she put Airth out of her thoughts. She was coming back to a new life. Yes, and to Nick Ross.

By the time she reached Maitland Port, she had formed a decision.

"Drive first to the hospital," she told the taxi-driver.

"Oh!" commented Glory. "It is just as well," she presently added, quite imperturbable. "I wanted to ask him some questions."

But Ross was no longer at the hospital. He had left that morning.

"He should not have gone so early," the matron told them, "but—well, he positively insisted."

The thought came to Laura's mind, instantly: "He has gone away." Why she should think that, she could not tell. Yet it seemed that he might go away from Maitland Port. The old car was a wreck. They had not ordered a new one. The chauffeur might be anxious to secure another place. After all, he was merely a chauffeur, and as such, had to work for a living. She, who had never known concern on that point herself, suddenly appreciated the servant's point of view.

Yes, though Ross had been maimed in her service, she had never taken trouble to assure the man that his place was waiting for him.

That prosaic aspect of the situation had never before struck her. Yet anxiety on that point was the only possible explanation of his haste to leave the hospital.

If he had left that morning, however, he might still be at the garage. She telephoned from the hospital, could not get the number, and impatiently hurried out to the waiting taxi.

"I'll stay here," said Glory. "I've just found a most interesting case."

"Take me, quick, to Castle Sunset," commanded Laura Winright.

Only when she was crossing the lawn toward the garage did she feel the first hint of hesitation. It had been easy in the old days to say, "Do this, Ross," or "Drive there, Ross." But now it was different.

At the little gate she halted, challenged by a thought that flashed to her. Harold Winright, thirty years ago, had made just such an unlucky mesalliance as this. He had married a French chorus girl. Laura pondered an instant on the trouble that had come of that unequal marriage.

"But I'm not marrying any one," she told herself, showing her white teeth in mockery. "I'm going to tell a chauffeur that his job's always here, even if the car is not. . . . Afterward? Well, I'm not an impatient little fool. I can take care of myself."

Her fingers closed on the latch of the gate.

Yet still she hesitated, conjuring up the dread of where this all might end. She was a very human girl, but she had been bred in an aristocratic tradition. Regard for class distinction was a part of her training. "I am not marrying anyone," she repeated to herself; but she knew that after what had happened at Otter Creek, her bidding Ross stay here could have but one meaning in his eyes.

So she stood, running over in her mind the tragedy that had come upon Harold Winright and Lucile Meloche just because they wed in haste without taking count of these things. George Annisford was in her class. Nick Ross was not. Blood counted, and so did education, and so did generations of training—and she knew she would make a horrible, horrible mistake. She saw the girls of her own rank who knew her, the friends she had met in Detroit and abroad, pointing at her, as Harold Winright's friends must have pointed at him thirty years ago.

Again she laughed, shortly.

"Why, even my dad wanted to marry Lucile Meloche! She is a lady—a perfect lady. A little training—"

Again her thoughts took a turn.

"Is it in the Winright blood?" she questioned herself. First her uncle, then her father, and now herself, treading the same dangerous path.

"I don't care," she whispered, in a burst of decision; and opened the gate.

The garage doors were open. Overhead, someone was moving about.

"Ross!" she called.

"Laura Winright!"

He came down the stair, still limping.

"You are packing up?" she accused him.

He grinned.

"If the Ross phonoscope were perfected, I could show you as fine a moving, talking picture of packing up as you could wish. Just take a look, will you?"

She hesitated; then preceded him up the stair. She cast a rueful glance at the disordered room above.

"Why?" she asked. Then, with a touch of hauteur: "Who said you could go?"

Continued on Page 19

Home for Christmas

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* Nov. 7—Montclare	to Liverpool
* Nov. 12—Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
* Nov. 13—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
† Nov. 14—Montclair	to Liverpool
† Nov. 19—Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
* Nov. 20—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 21—Montcalm	to Liverpool
* Nov. 26—Melita	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 26—Montrose	to Liverpool
† Dec. 5—Montclare	to Liverpool
† Dec. 10—Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
† Dec. 11—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
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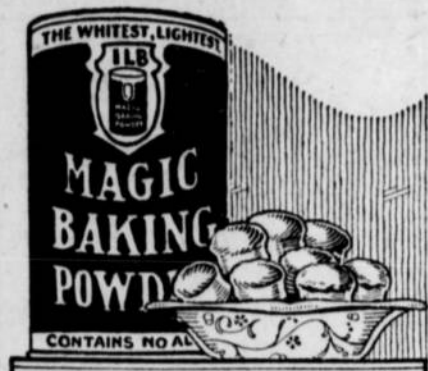
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Money and Disease

PUTTING money into the mouth is one of the things children sometimes do, without knowing the danger of this practice. Coins, it is true are seldom as dirty as our filthy bills, but even they are not clean enough for anyone's mouth. After money leaves the mint at Ottawa, it passes through thousands of hands, varying from newly-washed to grimy, but it is not the visible dirt that is the most dangerous.

People who are careless about their personal habits may transfer harmful germs to the money they pass on to others. Thus if a child is permitted to put a coin in his mouth he may contract a disease that will handicap him for the rest of his life.

If a good example is set by adults and if children are taught to keep money away from the mouth, the number of cases of illness will be greatly decreased. This is the view of many doctors who realize that money is responsible for carrying a large number of contagious diseases.

Still further reduction would take place if homemakers who find it necessary to stop cooking or filling the baby's bottle in order to find change or pay a bill would wash their hands before returning to the job. A little care of this kind is well worth while for we have no idea who had the money before us.

Walking With the Children

Among the cherished memories of a particularly happy childhood, was my mother's way of saying almost anytime during the day, "Come on children, we will take a little walk." We flew around for our hats, and the spy-glasses, and our canes, for we might get tired before we returned and the canes made dandy horses.

Country women have a great opportunity of teaching their children by taking them on walks—a far superior advantage over the city women. You have the woods, the fields, the great out-of-doors before you, with unlimited chance to teach the children all about Nature.

One wise mother always decides upon her destination before she calls the children, saying: "Let's go to the lake today," or "What a fine day for a walk in the woods." As an extra treat a playmate or two is allowed to go along, but not always, as this is the mother's chance to be with her own children and to train them.

Once you are well away forget that you are grown-up and on your dignity; unbend and have as much fun and laughter as possible, it will do you as much good as the children. When the children are tired there is a wonderful chance for the mother to stop under some shady tree and tell stories. This is a good training for the children for they have the opportunity to dramatize these stories. Good English can be taught by means of conversation, questions can be asked and answered, questions that seldom are asked in the class rooms.

With the aid of spy-glasses or opera glasses, birds can be studied, nests can be found, and talks about the different methods of nest building will take all the time on one walk. Another time trees are studied, taking one tree at a time, and learning to identify that kind by finding all of that variety along the road.

In the spring make a collection of wild flowers. When you visit the pond get tad-poles, and let the children start an aquarium as this makes an interesting home study for them.

In the fall watch for cocoons; this is always of so much interest to young as well as older children. The cocoons can be put into a lantern chimney resting upon a saucer with mosquito netting over the top. The development of the cocoon is interesting, and when the butterfly emerges, the children will remember this far better than it will by reading of the process in the schoolroom.

Very small children enjoy walks if you do not take them too far away from home, and these walks can be of value to them by developing their imaginations by acting out stories like Billy Goat Gruff, under a real bridge, or The Three Bears, when you visit a wood.

Repeat Mother Goose Rhymes as you walk with the little ones, then teach them to make up rhymes of their own; have them count their steps, thus giving them number-work preparation.

My mother always took us for a moonlight walk once during the season, even if it did keep us up a little after our usual bed-time. This walk was taken when the moon was full, and always seemed to be full of mystery and wonder to us all. These walks afford a basis of companionship which is not out-grown in later years, and it is when the children are growing up that they need to have their mother to confide in. The older children will tell you their troubles, confide in you their ambitions and ideals all of which would be told to someone else not quite so sympathetic if the mother were not ready to listen. When at home mother is usually too busy with numerous household tasks to listen to the trials and temptations of the children.

Not only will the walks and talks be of benefit to the children, but the mother herself benefits for she must study in order to teach the children, and each year she must increase her store of knowledge.

Add a few sunrise walks in the summer time, and do not forget to call attention to beautiful sunsets on your evening rambles or beautiful clouds—there is beauty all around you in woods and fields. By taking these walks with your children you will be storing up memories for yourself as well as for them, memories and delights that will remain forever.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Widespread Use of Cotton

Of all textiles, cotton is probably the most widely used. It has gained great popularity as dress goods, ranging from the daintiest muslins to the heaviest duck. Underwear, stockings, tents, awnings, household staples, window curtains, and a hundred and one other things are largely made from this versatile fibre. Not only is it employed by itself, but also in combination with wool, silk, and linen. Manufacturing processes have been invented for treating cotton, so that when woven with other more expensive fibres it cannot be detected by the average person.

Manufacturers are not altogether to blame for this, because the public have demanded materials at a low price without realizing that the cost of raw materials has increased. In order to meet this demand, clever minds invented ways of cheapening goods by substituting cotton for a percentage of the other fibres. The reason why cotton was selected for adulteration pur-

poses was its low price, and the ease with which it could be treated chemically.

Cotton is secured from the fruit of the plant of that name, which when ripe is a fluffy white mass. The fibres are short as a rule, ranging from one-half to two inches in length. They are strong, soft, pliable, inclined to be fuzzy, lack lustre, and take dye readily. When spun and woven into cloth the product does not crease easily, which makes cotton suitable for dress goods.

At times when people are apt to consider this age as the most wonderful of all, it is well to remember that cotton was grown, spun and woven into cloth long before the dawn of history. India was the centre of the industry for centuries before the Christian era.

Today, as throughout the past, cotton grows best in a moist, hot climate. The southern states produce the largest percentage of the world's crop, while islands in the Atlantic near the equator are also famous. Even though Egypt has not a heavy rainfall, it takes third place. Elaborate irrigation in the Nile Valley has made it possible to grow cotton successfully. Sea Island cotton is considered the best quality because of the length and fineness of the fibre.

Tune Up for the Day

How many, many of us work-weary, disheartened farmers' wives often rise in the early morning with a bitterness in our hearts, feeling that "what's the use, it will just be another day of drudgery, anyway." In this mood we don any old thing and start the day as touselled and discontented as it is possible to be.

Now, we all know that conditions are at present very depressing, and that we think we have almost arrived at the place where nothing matters. But if we pull ourselves up and get right down to the bottom of things, we find that we are all out of tune with the happy and beautiful, which after all, cost us nothing but the effort to see and grasp them.

I have come to the conclusion that it is a good idea to tune oneself up each morning as it were. Find something to be happy about and concentrate on it until you have absorbed every portion of it, until it has got into your system. It is surprising how many such things we find if we just look around.

In weather such as this it is possible for the busy housewife to get away from the breakfast preparations for even ten minutes to take a brisk walk in the bracing air. In the morning atmosphere we seem to inhale a new-born hope that richly repays us for any trouble we take to do this. We cannot view the fresh beauties of nature without reflecting on them; we see the reflection of all the lovely sunrise colors and the trees turning color. We hear the gentle rustle of the leaves, the cheerful songs of the birds as they busily flutter about, the rush and scuttle of the tiny animals, and feel the cool morning breeze on our weary temples. Perhaps we stoop down to pick a flower still blooming, and as we take it up and tenderly examine it we begin to realize of what exquisite workmanship it is formed. It brings us closer to our Master and all His wonderful works, and we begin to see that we too are the wonderful handiwork of the same Builder, and like the modest little flower in our hand, may shed our beauty and fragrance even in some dull, dark place.

We turn back to the monotonous round of simple duties with something fresh in our heart that radiates its light to all the household, and take up the burden again feeling that everything does matter infinitely. We hurry back to don a fresh dress and smooth the rumpled hair, knowing we have something money can never purchase, that we have tuned up for another day.—Margaret Rothwell.



Nature's Young Friends

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

1. Resolutions may originate—(a) in a local; (b) in a constituency or district convention; (c) in an annual convention; (d) in the executive or board of directors.

2. Resolutions originating in locals—(a) may be sent to the secretary of the constituency in which the local is situated to be placed upon the agenda of the next constituency convention, or (b) may be sent directly to the Central secretary if endorsed by two locals other than the one in which they originated.

3. Resolutions passed by a constituency or district convention shall be sent to the Central secretary.

4. Resolutions passed by the executive or board of directors or received by the Central secretary as provided in (2) and (3) above, shall be submitted to all the locals of the association who shall vote upon them at an early date and immediately thereafter report to the Central secretary the number of votes both for and against. Only members in good standing may vote.

5. Such resolutions as receive a majority vote of the paid membership of the association, and they only, shall be placed upon the agenda of the next annual convention, and if passed by the convention without amendment they shall become association law.

6. Agenda resolutions that are adopted after having been amended, and all resolutions originating in the annual convention, shall be submitted to the locals as provided in (4) above, and such as receive a majority vote of the paid membership of the association shall become association law.

7. The annual convention may amend any resolution whatever its source, but locals may not amend resolutions submitted to them by the Central secretary.

Commenting on these proposals Mr. Drew says:

Some of the points in favor of adopting some such plan are the following:

1. It will acquaint the membership with what is going on in the association.
2. It will provide plenty of material for the monthly meetings of locals.
3. It will greatly reduce the number

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If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two, which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail it to F. L. McWETHY, 176 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

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of resolutions on the agenda of the annual convention.

4. It will remove a cause of dissatisfaction, viz.: "Our resolutions are not even considered."

5. The delegates will be better able to intelligently discuss agenda resolutions.

The points against will readily suggest themselves to you so I need not enumerate them.

Manitoba

Miss Finch Again Secretary

The United Farm Women of Manitoba, as well as the membership generally in the U.F.W.M., will receive, with a real sense of pleasure, the announcement that Miss Mabel E. Finch is again assuming the secretaryship of the U.F.W.M. During the last year Miss Finch has been engaged in other educational activities that made necessary giving up temporarily the work of the U.F.W.M., but she is now again able to take up her old duties, and on October 1, will take charge of the secretarial responsibilities of the U.F.W.M. in the Central office.

The executive are very gratified in being able to make this announcement, and feel that all will join in extending to Miss Finch a very warm welcome and assurance of co-operation. She has already rendered valiant service in promoting organization among our farm women, and we are confident that with her again in charge, the movement will continue to prosper and go forward to greater accomplishment in service and achievement.

Campaign Notes

Date—November 3 to November 15.
Place—375 local points in Manitoba.
Time—2 o'clock every afternoon, 8 o'clock every night.

Purpose—An organization for every farmer and every farmer in the organization.

Plans for the provincial campaign during the first two weeks in November are developing very successfully. The constituencies of Provencher, Lisgar, Souris, Macdonald, Portage la Prairie and Springfield, will be covered during the week of November 3. Brandon, Marquette, Neepawa, Dauphin and Swan River, during the week of November 10, and Selkirk constituency during the last week of November. Large rally meetings will be held at approximately 375 local points in these various constituencies, and a vigorous personal canvass for membership, promoted in each community.

In order that all the speakers and district workers may be fully equipped for effective service, a conference of these will be held in Winnipeg, on October 30. The day will be spent in discussing problems related to the promotion of organization; the function and responsibilities of district boards and local officers fully explained, and plans and details of the campaign carefully reviewed. Short addresses on methods will be presented by our most efficient workers and an opportunity given to all to join in the discussions. This conference we believe, will be a great source of inspiration, and from it will go an army of workers fully equipped for valiant, efficient service.

Many local and district workers are calling at the Central office these days and voluntarily offering their services and asking for information. Many more are responding to our request for workers. District boards are planning to meet at the earliest possible moment to perfect plans for local organization. The Central executive are meeting on September 30, to carefully review the whole campaign and make all final arrangements. In short, there is growing very rapidly, a desire to make this a real campaign that will ensure for the coming year, the greatest development of our history.

The stress of the last few years is forcing our people to think. It is forcing us to forget our petty prejudices and our sense of individualism, to subordinate all differences of opinion and concentrate in a supreme effort to secure for agriculture a more just consideration. With the development of this attitude, there is a steadily growing appreciation of the need of efficient organization.

The Finer the Tea

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is the finest, therefore is always more delicious than ordinary tea. Try it.

Corn—in the way the world likes it best of all—crispy, crunchy, golden Kellogg's Corn Flakes! Delicious and nourishing.



All golden brown—just packed with health when served with milk or cream or with your favorite fruit.

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Oven-fresh always



The organized farmer is on the job, and has diagnosed the disease affecting agriculture, and rendered the verdict. Too great a proportion of the value he creates is going to other interests and not being retained by himself. The cost of production is out of line with the selling price of his produce. There are too many enjoying special privilege and too many pampered and highly protected industries, all of which have to be provided for eventually, from the annual return from our farms.

There is also developing a realization of the fact that if the disease is to be eradicated and the necessary healing effected, the farmers must organize and see that the cure is established. No one else will do it for him.

Let us therefore take up the fight, equip ourselves for service and rally to the aid of agriculture. We know that

we can count on all our local and district workers, each to do their bit, and by all working in sympathetic co-operation and unity of purpose we will make the campaign in November a means of establishing in a very definite and efficient way, "The Organized Farmer on the Job."

Donation from Bagot U.F.W.M.

Cheque for \$25, donation to Central Office funds, was received the other day from Bagot United Farm Women. Central wishes to express its cordial thanks for same.

Treherne U.F.W.M. held two barn dances, at the farm of Jas. Howe, during August. Both were highly successful and a large number of people attended. Tarbath five-piece orchestra supplied the music.

PUZZLE FIND THE FARMER



First Four Prizes Each a

Wrist Watch

500 Prizes of Each a

Fountain Pen

1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle, and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the farmer with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

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BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F33, TORONTO

The Story of the Wheat Pools

Continued from Page 8

signatures was undertaken. At this meeting C. H. Burnell was elected president of the organization, D. G. McKenzie, vice president, W. R. Wood, treasurer, and J. W. Ward, secretary.

Alberta Pool Organized

The decision of the trustees of the Alberta pool to bring a pool into existence on the contracts actually received was followed by an active period of organization, the chief work of the pool trustees being the making of arrangements with the elevator companies and the banks and the securing of competent managers. After some weeks of negotiations a contract with the elevator companies was arranged, based on that of the wheat board in 1919. The elevators were to receive the normal handling charge of 1½ cents prescribed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and in addition they agreed to perform special services for which they were to receive an additional cent per bushel from the pool, making a total elevator charge of 2½ cents per bushel on car-load deliveries. On less than car-load deliveries there was to be a spread of five cents a bushel on grades 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and six cents on lower grades. The contract was for one year only.

Negotiations for finance were conducted with the western section of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and the bankers, after considerable discussion, agreed to the request of the pool for a line of credit for \$15,000,000, at 6½ per cent., on the security of terminal warehouse receipts and to an initial payment

of 75 cents a bushel No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William.

Chester M. Elliott, manager of the grain commission department of the United Grain Growers, Calgary, was appointed provincial manager of the pool, and D. L. Smith, manager of the Grain Growers Export Co., was appointed eastern sales manager of the pool, with offices at Winnipeg. A seat on the Grain Exchange for the pool was secured through the assistance of the United Grain Growers, the price being repaid to the company to the pool after it began operations, as also was the sum of \$10,000 advanced to the pool by the United Grain Growers during the organization period.

The Pool Opens for Business

On October 19, the Alberta trustees issued the following notice: "Notice is hereby given pursuant to clause 28 of the agreement, between the grower and this association, that Monday, the 29th day of October, A.D., 1923, is the date which has been fixed on which Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited will commence operations."

A meeting of delegates, ten each elected by shareholders from the seven districts into which the province had been divided, was held in Calgary on November 13 and 14, for the purpose of receiving the report of the provisional trustees and electing trustees for the following year. H. W. Wood presented the report of the trustees and reviewed the history of the pool, the course of the negotiations in connection with its organization, the basis of the agreement with the elevators with regard to the handling of grain and other matters connected with the organization of the

pool. Hon. J. E. Brownlee gave a very complete statement with regard to the negotiations with the bankers and the arrangements made for financing the pool. The Canadian Bankers Association he stated had agreed to raise \$15,000,000 for the pool at 6½ per cent. The association felt, however, that a margin of 15 per cent. should be maintained at all times between the current price and the initial payment. The trustees did not feel that it would be desirable to vary the amount of the initial payment in the event of prices on the market dropping at some period in the season. The government had therefore given a guarantee up to \$250,000 to safeguard this margin at the request of President Wood. It was stated in the report of the trustees that the pool had a membership of 25,719 and the acreage under contract amounted to 2,536,300. The secretary, however, stated that since the figures had been compiled 356 new contracts had come in. The election for trustees for the year resulted as follows: H. W. Wood (chairman), O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., R. N. Mangles, B. S. Plummer, L. Hutchinson, C. C. Jensen and W. J. Jackman.

The Pool in the Conventions

Encouragement to persevere was given the pool committees of Manitoba and Saskatchewan at the annual conventions of the farmers' associations of those provinces at the beginning of 1924. The provisional committee of Manitoba had been working for some time on organization and a draft contract, the latter being circulated throughout the province for study by the farmers at the latter part of October. The conven-

The Doo Dads Prize Contest

This week instead of printing the Doo Dad story as usual, The Guide wants the boys and girls to write their own story. For the best story written by a boy or girl under 14 years of age, The Guide will give a prize consisting of the three Doo Dad books: The Doo Dads, The Doo Dads in Wonderland, and The Doo Dads Around the World. For the next best story, two Doo Dad books, and for the ten next best stories one Doo Dad book.

Write your story right away and send it in to The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man. All stories must be in before October 27, and the books will be mailed out to the prize winners free and postpaid.



tion formally approved of the formation of a pool and instructed the committee to proceed immediately with organization, keeping in view an interprovincial selling agency.

For the Alberta convention the pool was an accomplished fact, and H. W. Wood, in his presidential address, after reviewing the process by which it came into existence, dwelt upon the need for loyalty to the ideal it represented to ensure success.

The Saskatchewan convention faced a different situation and a number of speakers warmly urged a greater interest in the pool, the secretary stating that if there were no pool for the 1924 crop there would not be one for the 1934 crop as no one would have the courage to try again for a decade. It was stated that only 1,700,000 acres were actually signed up to the pool. By unanimous vote the convention passed a resolution in favor of the pool with an inter-provincial selling agency.

The Manitoba pool was incorporated as Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, on January 28, with the following board of directors: President, C. H. Burnell; vice-president, Peter Broadfoot; treasurer, D. G. McKenzie; directors, W. G. A. Gourlay, E. C. Ramsay, W. G. Weir, A. J. M. Poole, S. R. Henderson, C. S. Stevenson. F. W. Ransom was engaged as secretary. On the request of the board the United Grain Growers Limited agreed to advance the pool the sum of \$10,000 for organization expenses, the loan to be repaid by April 30 out of receipts from signed contracts.

The work of securing waivers and additional contracts in Saskatchewan was continued, to the extent that climatic conditions would permit, all through the winter, helped by a grant of \$5,000 from the United Grain Growers in November, and, preparatory to a big spring drive, arrangements were made for a series of meetings to be addressed by Aaron Sapiro, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The meetings in Saskatchewan took place in the last week in February, and those in Manitoba in the first week in March. H. W. Wood also addressed meetings in Saskatchewan in February, and in March he spoke at a number in northern Manitoba, the attendance at all these special meetings indicating an intense interest in the pool movement.

The Wheat Board Funds

In February a deputation consisting of members of the boards of the three pools went to Ottawa and laid before the minister of finance a request that a part of the undistributed funds of the wheat board of 1919, funds amounting about \$560,000, be granted to the wheat pools to meet the expenses of organization, the grant to be based on the ratio which the number of members of the pools bore to the total number of farmers in the prairie provinces. The request was refused by Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of finance, who stated that it was the intention of the government to hold on to the wheat board funds as security for money owed by farmers in the prairie provinces to the federal government for seed grain advances.

The Manitoba Drive

The drive for signatures to the pool contract in Manitoba began on March 1, the objective being 40 per cent. of the 1922 acreage under wheat, or approximately 1,000,000 acres. The campaign was well organized, but when it ended on April 1, the pool was nearly 10,000 acres short of the objective, the contracts on hand at that date covering 2,000 acres. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the signers were advised that the objective had not been reached, and that signers had the right to withdraw, but the board urged them to stay with the pool, and in the meantime the work of securing contracts was continued.

A drive for additional members was made by the Alberta pool between March 17 and March 30, a favorable atmosphere being created by the distribution on March 15, of an interim statement of 10 cents a bushel, estimated total \$2,500,000 to the holders of pool certificates. An amendment to the charter of the pool was made by the Alberta legislature at the spring session, giving the government authority to purchase the pool not more than \$1,000,000 and to find 15 per cent. of the pur-

chase price. It was computed that the average cost of elevators would be \$14,000.

In the last week in April, Aaron Sapiro appeared before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, at Winnipeg, on the invitation of the commission, to give evidence on the pool system of grain marketing, the event creating a wide interest and attracting a large number of people to the meeting of the commission.

Withdrawals from the Manitoba pool, the period for which ended on May 10, were practically negligible, and were far exceeded by the number of new contracts. The board met on May 22, and decided to go ahead with the formation of a pool, the acreage under contract at that date being given as 711,579. Plans were made for a clean-up drive for contracts to begin on June 10, and the meeting of shareholders to elect the permanent board of directors and to pass the by-laws of the association was fixed for July 2-3, at Brandon. Pool locals were formed in each municipality and from these the delegates were to be elected to the meeting of shareholders.

Saskatchewan Reaches Objective

The objective of the Saskatchewan pool was reached during the week ending June 16, and at June 20, the pool membership stood at 45,725, with contracts covering 6,330,000 acres. In



A. J. McPhail
President of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., the central selling agency of the three pools.

April the pool made application to the Saskatchewan government for financial assistance to continue the work of organization. Premier Dunning announced that the government would look into the financing and the work of the pool office, and if it found everything satisfactory, the financial assistance would be given. The government evidently found everything satisfactory for it made an advance of \$45,000, in three instalments of \$15,000 each, in the months of April, May and June, and thus helped substantially in the establishment of the pool.

The New Boards

Every municipality was represented at the first meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba pool at Brandon, on July 2-3. The work of the provisional board of directors was approved and by-laws adopted, and the convention formally expressed its thanks to the United Grain Growers Limited for the loan which made the organization of the pool possible. The board of directors elected for the first year of the pool was as follows: District 1, R. F. Chapman; District 2, W. G. Weir; District 3, C. H. Burnell; District 4, W. G. A. Gourlay; District 5, J. A. Carlson; District 6, A. J. M. Poole; District 7, S. Gellie. The directors re-elected C. H. Burnell, president of the pool, R. F. Chapman being elected vice-president, and F. W. Ransom being re-appointed secretary. Following his election to the chairmanship of the pool, Mr. Burnell, resigned the presidency of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

For administrative purposes of the Saskatchewan pool, the province was divided into 16 districts. In each of these districts the members met in sub-

districts and elected 10 delegates to a district meeting for the purpose of electing a director for each district. These district meetings took place on July 22, and the following board was elected for the pool's first year of operation: District 1, Edward B. Ramsay; No. 2, A. F. Sproule; No. 3, Herbert Smyth; No. 4, Alfred E. Bye; No. 6, A. E. Wilson; No. 7, R. S. Dundas; No. 8, Allan Lefebvre; No. 9, Brooksbank Catton; No. 10, James H. Robson; No. 11, Harry Marsh; No. 12, L. C. Brouillette; No. 13, R. J. Moffatt; No. 14, A. J. McPhail; No. 15, Thomas Bibby; No. 16, J. H. Wesson.

The new board met in Regina, on July 25, and elected A. J. McPhail president. Mr. McPhail was secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and upon being elected president of the pool he resigned the secretaryship of the association. L. C. Brouillette, former vice-president of the Farmers' Union, was elected vice-president of the pool, and the following were elected to form the executive: R. S. Dundas, A. E. Wilson and Harry Marsh.

The Central Selling Agency

With the election of the permanent boards for the pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, steps were taken to carry out the original recommendations for an inter-provincial selling agency. Representatives from the boards of the three pools met in Regina on July 28-29, and it was decided at this meeting to form a central selling agency and to apply for a Dominion charter, the agency for the three pools to be known as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. The board of the selling agency was made up of three members from each of the provincial boards, the election resulting as follows: Alberta, H. W. Wood, O. L. McPherson, R. N. Mangles; Saskatchewan, A. J. McPhail, R. S. Dundas, E. B. Ramsay; Manitoba, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, S. Gellie. To complete the details of the central selling agency a committee was appointed consisting of C. H. Burnell, R. S. Dundas and W. J. Jackman. Subsequently the committee elected A. J. McPhail, president of the selling agency, H. W. Wood, vice-president, and C. H. Burnell, secretary. A few weeks later Lew Hutchinson took the place of R. N. Mangles on the Alberta representation.

Alberta Pool's First Year

The first annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, was held in Calgary, August 5, 6 and 7, when the delegates elected from the seven districts into which the province was divided for pool representation, heard the results of the pool's first year of operation, which closed on July 15. The pool, the report of the directors stated, sold for its members 34,192,805 bushels of wheat, at an average price of approximately \$1.03 per bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, and distributed to the members \$37,493,475, the amount of the final payment being \$5,558,699. After deducting two-fifths of a cent per bushel for expenses of administration and making certain adjustments with regard to lower grades, the net price remaining for members was \$1.01.66 cents a bushel, No. 1 Northern, and of this \$1.01 was paid the members, the remainder being retained to form a commercial reserve, which, it was stated, would be over a quarter of a million dollars. The final payment on No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, was 16 cents a bushel, on No. 4, 18 cents, on Nos. 5 and 6, 20 cents, on feed wheat 18 cents, while on some tough grades it went as high as 22 cents. It was announced that the pool had a membership of 29,440. All of the directors who served during 1923 were re-elected for the ensuing year.

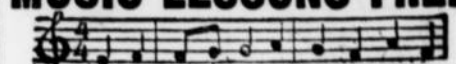
By the beginning of September, the central selling agency was complete, with D. L. Smith and Chester M. Elliott, as eastern and western sales agents respectively, the board, after going over the ground carefully, deciding to postpone the appointment of a general manager for the selling end of the pool organization. R. M. Mahoney was secured by the Manitoba pool from the Home Grain Company, as manager, and the Saskatchewan pool took Donald MacRae from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, both being men with long experience in the handling of grain. Financial arrangements

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presented little difficulty, the banks agreeing to a joint line of credit of \$25,000,000, at the exceptionally favorable rate of 6 per cent. interest. Negotiations with the elevator companies were more protracted, but ultimately they were concluded on slightly better terms than the Alberta pool secured in 1923. An initial price of \$1.00 a bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William or Vancouver was set for 1924 crop.

The Contracts

In essentials the contracts of the three pools are identical. The contracts run till 1927, and they bind the farmer to deliver during the life of the contract all the wheat grown by him except registered seed wheat. The pool is appointed sole agent for receiving and selling such wheat, and it may make such arrangements for the handling and selling of the wheat as in its discretion it finds necessary or advisable. From the proceeds of the sale of wheat the pool may deduct one cent per bushel for the creation of a reserve, and may deduct an additional two cents per bushel for the purchase of elevators and facilities for the handling of grain. It provides for an initial payment to the grower on the delivery of wheat, and a proportionate distribution of funds remaining after all expenses have been paid. The contract is exclusive, but the grower may pledge his crop subject to advice being sent to the pool. The grower also agrees that in the event of his violating the contract, particularly as to delivery or marketing of any wheat other than through the association, he will pay the sum of 25 cents per bushel as liquidated damages, and that the association shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach of the contract. Every contract signer holds one share in the pool for which he pays \$1.00, the expenses of organizing the pools being met by an organiza-



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tion charge of \$2.00, making a total payment of \$3.00 from every member of the pool.

The aggregate membership of the three pools is around 85,000, and while for business reasons the actual acreage under contract is no longer given out by the pools, on the average contract as shown when the figures were made public, the pools must control the yield of about 10,000,000 acres, which, with the small crop of this year will probably be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels. This will give some idea of the organization for the marketing of their wheat which the farmers of the prairie provinces have built up in a year.

Will We Conquer Rust?

Continued from Page 7

that such knowledge is of fundamental importance.

Dr. Bisby, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has listed over one hundred rusts occurring in Manitoba, and Dr. Bailey, federal pathologist, working at the same institution, has isolated five strains of stem rust of oats—two foreign and three native—pioneer work in this line, and of much value to future research on rusts.

Good Plum Crop

At the Garden Show held at Dauphin, early in September, W. J. Boughen, nurseryman, of Valley River, put up a most interesting exhibit. It was a three-and-a-half foot limb from an Opatum plum tree, loaded with beautiful plums. Visitors were charged 10 cents each to guess the number of plums on the limb, and Mr. Boughen gave a prize of two plum trees for the nearest guess, and one plum tree for the second nearest, the proceeds all going to the Dauphin Horticultural Society. When the contest was over the mayor of Dauphin and the editor of the local paper, counted the plums, and announced 339 still hanging to the branch in addition to quite a number that had previously fallen off, making about 100 fruits to the foot. This is a good yield of fruit for Manitoba, and good enough for any other country. The Opatum plum is a splendid fruit, with a dark purple skin and greenish flesh. It is splendid for eating raw and a good cooker, comparing with the famous greengage plum of Ontario. It is hardy practically everywhere in the prairie provinces.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 26, 1924.

WHEAT—Prices on new crop wheat today sold and closed around the high point of the season. Short covering and export buying of Canadian wheat on the strength of general rain throughout the West and the possibilities of damage to the crop. Bullish reports from Great Britain and Europe are plentiful, the English crop suffering from excessive moisture and of doubtful milling quality. Offerings here are extremely light and nervousness with regard to the filling of October contracts is undoubtedly responsible for part of the advance. The export demand for wheat is, according to export houses, very poor, but very small buying power would care for all the offerings on this market at the present time. The cash demand is fair with spot wheat holding steady in a premium position.

OATS—Very firm, advancing in sympathy with wheat. Some little export enquiry, and undoubtedly business worked during the week. Disappointing advance as compared with wheat.

BARLEY—Continuous buying by export houses has cared for heavy offerings of barley during the week, and the grain advanced on short covering on the weather. Exporters were not in the market above 87c for October, but will undoubtedly follow should the advance hold. Market fluctuations on all grains depend on the weather during the next two weeks. Continued rain would be a disaster at this stage, and would mean a further sharp advance. Clearing weather might see lower prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Sept. 22 to 27 inclusive.	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 137	138	138	141	146	144	136	95		
Dec. 131	133	133	135	140	138	130	93		
May 135	137	137	139	143	142	135	99		
Oats—									
Oct. 59	59	59	59	60	60	59	42		
Dec. 57	56	56	56	57	59	56	39		
May 59	59	58	59	60	60	59	49		
Barley—									
Oct. 87	87	86	86	89	88	87	50		
Dec. 82	81	81	82	84	84	82	50		
May 84	84	83	84	87	86	85	52		
Flax—									
Oct. 214	211	213	216	215	216	215	205		
Dec. 204	201	202	204	205	206	205	193		
May 209	207	208	209	211	212	208	195		
Rye—									
Oct. 103	108	110	112	113	114	102	64		
Dec. 103	107	109	109	113	113	102	64		
May 107	112	112	113	116	117	105	64		

CASH WHEAT									
Sept. 22 to 27 inclusive	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N	143	143	143	146	152	149	142	100	
2 N	140	140	140	143	149	146	139	97	
3 N	138	138	138	141	147	144	137	91	
4	130	131	131	134	138	135	129	84	
5	120	121	121	124	128	125	119	78	
6	113	114	114	117	121	117	111	69	
Feed	105	106	106	109	113	109	104	64	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed September 26 as follows: October, 1d higher, at 11s 11d; December, 1d higher, at 11s 10d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower, at \$4.45. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.60; December \$1.58.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.35 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.32 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.32 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.41 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.29 1/2 to \$1.35 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.31 1/2; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.23 1/2 to \$1.28 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.28 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 3 yellow, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 99c to \$1.00 1/2. Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 4 white, 42c to 43c. Barley—Medium to good, 75c to 79c; lower grades, 71c to 74c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.27 to \$2.28.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,300. Market: Dry fed handy-weights and yearlings steady; heavy kinds lower; all other classes about steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$2.35 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves, 700. Market: Strong, best lights mostly \$9.50 on packer account. Bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$9.50.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock at the yards today consisted of 223 cattle, 132 calves, 220 hogs and 150 sheep. Quotations: Butcher steers, good to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Heifers, choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75; fair to good, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Cows, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Bulls, fair to good, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Calves, good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Feeders, extra choice, \$4.50; good, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur Sept. 22 to Sept. 27, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 RYE
Sept. 22	60	59	59	57	55	90	87	84	84	224	216	179	103
23	59	58	58	57	54	88	86	83	83	221	213	176	198
24	59	58	58	56	54	87	85	82	81	223	215	178	110
25	59	58	58	56	54	86	84	82	81	226	218	181	110
26	60	59	59	58	56	90	88	85	84	225	217	180	112
27	60	58	58	57	55	89	87	84	83	226	218	181	114
Week Ago	59	58	58	57	54	90	88	85	84	219	211	174	102
Year Ago	63	40	40	39	38	51	47	44	44	212	201	172	64

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending September 26, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 11,285; hogs, 2,398; sheep, 455. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 12,751; hogs, 3,454; sheep, 1,037.

Cattle receipts on this and other markets continue quite heavy with no improvement in prices, and the outlet for some classes appears to be exceedingly restricted. All cattle prices can be quoted another 25c lower than last week, while butcher heifers are a good 50c lower. Choice butcher and export steers are bringing up to \$5.00 with an odd one a shade higher. Prime cows up to \$3.00. Best quality butcher heifers have a top of around \$4.25 with fair to good kinds at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Good deboned feeder steers and real good short-keepers \$4.25 to \$4.50 with the bulk of sales ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.75. Veal calves have about a \$6.00 top, the majority of good ones selling around \$5.00. Heavy stock calves from \$3.00 to \$3.25, plain calves and thin cows with calves at foot also common springer cows continue very hard sellers.

The hog market holds fairly steady with thick-smooths at time of writing, selling at \$8.75 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

The sheep and lamb market continues about steady with top lambs bringing \$11, with buck lambs from \$8.00 to \$9.00. Light-weight butcher sheep \$5.00 to \$6.50. There continues to be a very strong demand from country points for feeder sheep and lambs, also breeding ewes, but there are practically none of these coming forward.

Do not forget the second annual Stocker and Feeder Show, which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, October 8 to 11. There are some 96 prizes being offered running into \$8,000 in cash, and United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department will be pleased to look after any entries or furnish any additional information that is needed in connection with this show.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Prime butcher steers	5.00 to 5.25
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to 3.00
Fair to good cows	2.25 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Bred stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 29c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 38c to 40c, firsts 33c, seconds 27c. Retailing extras 47c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Live chickens 18c, fowl 8c to 15c, ducks 11c, turkeys 14c, dressed chicken 28c, fowl 20c, ducks 20c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 31c to 33c, firsts 27c to 29c, seconds 20c to 23c. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 28c. Retailing extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 32c. Poultry: Live fowl 7c to 11c, chickens 13c to 15c.

Saskatchewan Turkey Pools

"This fall," announces Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, "poultry producers of Saskatchewan will have the opportunity of marketing their turkeys under the pooling plan and according to grades."

"We have arranged," states the minister, "through our Co-operative and Markets Branch, working in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for one pool to market dressed turkeys direct from country points, and for a second pool to market live turkeys through the various killing stations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, and an agreement has been reached whereby the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, will act as the marketing and selling agency. The creameries at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Melfort, Yorkton, Weyburn and Melville, each of which have cold storage facilities, will be used for properly chilling the birds before shipping, and A. P. McLean, general manager of the co-operative creameries, will act as sales manager for both pools, with an advisory committee comprised of Mr. John Holmes, market convener of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. Waldron, acting market commissioner of my department."

"We shall," added Mr. Hamilton, "in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, attend to all organization work in connection with the pools, and, in addition, inspectors from the department will provide demonstrations in killing and dressing for those points that desire to ship dressed birds. We also propose to hold a school of instruction in November for men who will be sent out to grade the various shipments, and we expect, too, that it will be possible to make an advance on the cars shipped but this is a point that will be decided by Mr. McLean and the committee."

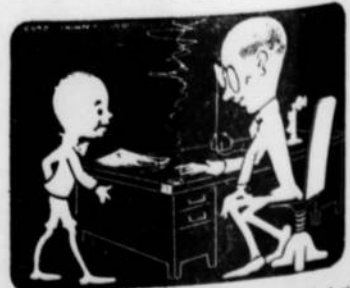
"Full particulars with regard to the actual operation of each pool will shortly be available, and all requests for information in connection with the organization of local marketing associations should be forwarded to the Markets Commissioner, Regina."

Asked as to the possibilities of forming an egg pool along similar lines, the minister thought the idea quite feasible and that officers of his department would give consideration to the matter during the coming winter.

Paint Turns Blue When Wet

It is very common to see a carriage or automobile paint turn blue after being wet, and many people think that this is a necessary thing even without good painting, but this is not true. This is really a defect of the varnish and is commonly known as "blooming," and usually is caused by too low a temperature in the varnishing room and too slow a removal of the moisture in the varnish.

Sometimes this trouble may be cured by repeated washings with cold water followed by drying with chamois skin and exposure to light and air. For bad cases, it will probably be necessary to sand off the varnish and put on a new coat, taking care that it dries in a room that is not too cold.



"The boy that gets this job must be fast."
"Mister, I'm so fast that I can drink water out of a sieve."

MISCELLANEOUS

HAY AND FEED

HAY FOR SALE. OR TRADE FOR YOUNG horses or plow engine. What offers? W. J. Miller, Lily Plain, Sask.

SELLING—HAY, \$8.50. SAM QUEHL, BATTLEford, Sask. 38-5

HOMEWORK

HOMEWORK—WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed envelope for information. The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont. 39-1

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, 18c; Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta, B.C., 19c; Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16½c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13c; Saskatchewan, 13½c; Alberta, B.C., 14c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 35-11

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Other grades later. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 35-8

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, 12½c. pound cash, in 10-pound pails, six per crate, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Other grades of honey later. E. Warren, Uxbridge, Ont. R.R. 3. 39-2

CLOVER HONEY, 14c.; CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT, mixed, 11c. Wilbur Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 39-2

MIXED HONEY, CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT, mostly clover, 11c., 100 or 60-pound crates. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 39-5

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—WRITE FOR LOW price and guarantee before buying. R. Rosebrugh, Honey Dealer, Saskatoon, Sask. 38-6

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$9.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch. 37-12

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 44

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg. 44

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SAVE MONEY—BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM the mill. Delivered price lists and plan folder free. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building, Vancouver, B.C. 39-2

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

LUMBER—SHIPLAP, \$25; DIMENSION, \$24; 6-inch boards, \$21; 4-inch boards, \$18 per thousand feet, f.o.b. Leduc. Write Morrow Lumber Co., Leduc, Alta. 39-5

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 39-5

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARAC, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta. 40-5

SOUND CEDAR POLES, 20-30 FEET. PUR-chaser could split into posts. Snap. Post Office Box 1903, Winnipeg. 40-5

MONUMENTS

WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD. 199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG Write Us For FREE DESIGNS AND PRICES ON MONUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukuleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty Jones and Cross Edmonton. 37-13

RADIO SUPPLIES

SEND 25c. STAMPS OR COIN FOR GRAM'S radio map and list stations, regular 50c. Ask for catalog of parts. Northern, Radiola and Crosley sets. All goods prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Hadden, Beard & Co. Ltd., 813-1st West, Calgary, Alta. 39-2

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE in Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radiola receiving sets. We represent and carry in stock products of best manufacturers of radio equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta. 37-13

COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES. Cummings Bros Works, 310 Good Street (close to Portage Ave.), Winnipeg. 37-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of Engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-9

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONLEY MILLS Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats. Only the best of imported wools used; satisfaction guaranteed. Good commission; experience unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110 Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers high class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 39-5

SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES WANTED TO sell Xmas Greeting Cards. Write for free samples to Wilson Engraving Co., 213 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 39-5

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron and Erie Bldg., Winnipeg. 28-13

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner (Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards. D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Established 1887. 36-9

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7

TIRES

RIDE ON AERO CUSHION INNER TIRES. No punctures. No blowouts. Aero Cushion Tire Agency, 359 Hargrave St., Winnipeg. 40-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quersnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Clear Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quersnel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 40-5

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

WELDING

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over 17c

Hens, 5½ to 6 lbs. 15c

Underweight Hens paid for according to quality and weight.

No. 1 Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over 18c

Broilers, from 2 to 24 lbs. 18c

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until October 8. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c; over 5 lbs., 15c;

over 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 11c

Reeters 8c

Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 19c; over 4-5 lbs., 17c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 16c

Turkeys, Ducks, Geese—Let us know what you have to sell and we will quote you a price.

The above prices quoted are live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed until October 13, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

LET US MARKET YOUR

Live Poultry

Take advantage of present fine demand for heavy fowl. Chickens always in demand. One crate or car load given equal attention. Crates prepaid. Price List on request.

Write or wire us your offerings. Track accommodation. Reference: Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale House.

The Consolidated Packers POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

The Twenty-First Burr

Continued from Page 13

"The car's a hopeless wreck. I had an expert in auto diseases diagnose the case while I lay on my back. He brought the remains to town, then the clinic developed into an autopsy. 'Nothing doing till the Resurrection,' says Mr. Expert."

Laura sank into the chair he pushed forward for her.

"That isn't an answer?"

Ross just smiled at her.

"Laura Winright, it's no use pretending. I won't try. There's lots more cars in the world, you're going to say? True for you. Also, there's lots more chauffeurs. But when I leave here, there'll be one less."

"You won't leave."

"No?"

"I won't let you."

She caught herself. Desperately she tried to reassert her position as mistress, to put him in his place as servant.

"Ross, you're too good a chauffeur. Of course we'll have another car right away. Besides, Tom has to be consulted."

"He'll not object."

"What are you going to do?"

Still she tried to play the mistress, but she felt that the role was feebly taken.

"If Oh, I suppose I'll perfect the Ross phonoscope and win fame and fortune." An instant he reverted to the old vein of ironic pleasantry. "I've a new scheme that surpasses them all in possibilities, though. It's a hummer." His tone was eager, as though he would carry all things before him in the sweep of his enthusiasm. "It beats the old phonoscope idea a million miles. Transmitting sight and sound simultaneously by wireless. Just think what it means in this war right now. Up there your aeroplane observer with his tiny transmission machine, photographing the enemy's lines thousands of feet below. As he skims along, his instrument visions everything. Yonder, miles away, the general staff watches a screen. The picture of the enemy's lines is laid before them instantly. They see every movement of the enemy's troops at the very moment they move. More than that, they hear every sound."

"Can you do it?" she breathed.

"It can be done. It's just a step aside from the line I've been working on. I can do it—in time. And when I do it, I'll—"

"Make a fortune?"

He laughed.

"I'll give the invention to my country."

"You're joking?"

"Oh, I suppose I am," he muttered, in a tired tone. His enthusiasm faded.

"It's been failure and failure and failure, this old phonoscope of mine—failure piled on failure. I guess if this new version of the thing is to decide the war, it won't be invented by me. Anyway," he concluded, "there's something really better. If the Stars and Stripes are to wave in France I can help fling 'em to the breeze—"

He laughed, cheerily.

"That's a man's job. It's better than pottering about among these things." His sweeping arm scornfully indicated the dismantled work-table. "The man who's fought for his country is equal to the best there is. When I've fought for my country—then, I'll come back—"

Laura Winright shivered.

"And then will be time enough for us to perfect the phonoscope."

He smiled with easy good humour. And she, who in her brief days had seen so much of war—who had watched in old London itself the march of fighting men, and had heard on clear days the distant boom of guns beyond the channel—who had hung, affrighted, on the very fringe of war, yet had bravely pleaded for the right to do a woman's part—she shivered, yet proudly looked at him.

"It's a man's part," she said.

Then she gazed at him in a sombre way. There were many who did not come back.

"Why not?" she breathed.

He drew a step nearer.

"Why not?" he repeated, and took her hands.

Then he laughed, harshly.

"No," he said. "That wouldn't be fair to you or to me. They'd say you'd married beneath you—they'd say I was a fortune-seeker—"

"Do we care?"

He clung sternly to some high, inborn ideal.

"It isn't that. There is a right thing and a wrong thing, and the daughter of Adam Winright must marry a man who has come to count for something. Not merely her father's chauffeur. You see?"

He let go her hands.

"You will wait?" he asked.

"If I must wait. . . . You are going—when?"

"Quick as I can. I'll be at the hotel a day or two. There are things to be straightened up here. But I'll be out of this place inside an hour."

"Good-bye," she said.

"Good-bye."

She went down the stair. She passed slowly through the latticed gate. She had hesitated so long there—a shiver of misgiving shot through her now, as she lived again her bitter inner fight.

She had taken a step that was irretrievable.

(To be continued next week).

If Your Renewal is Due

You will receive a notice in this issue of The Guide.

As we do not make a practice of carrying over-due subscriptions for very long, it would be well for you to send in your renewal at once, to save yourself the annoyance of missing copies containing special articles or continued stories in which you are interested.

On page 3 of this issue you will find a special premium offer to subscribers who renew their subscriptions promptly. Use the renewal slip enclosed.

Pools Reduce Service Charge

A reduction of the service charge for wheat loaded over the platforms and shipped direct to the pools was announced by the wheat pools last week. A charge of 1 cent was announced when the pools began handling wheat, but this has now been reduced to ½ cent to apply on all wheat shipped to the pools. Pool officials state that a large quantity of wheat is being shipped over the platform, the shipper thus escaping the elevator charges.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuf



The Man of Temperament

Old Spiffkins, he is fine enough when everything is fine, but he is something worse than tough when things are out of line. One day he hails me on the road, his features dressed in smiles, as bright and shining as a load of newly-sharpened files; he bubbles with exultant joy, he effervesces free, as gay and sunny as a boy upon a peanut spree. Again he meets me by the way, and say, his gills are blue, his sagging face is cottage grey, and dank with mourning dew, while drooping downward at the heel and wrapped about with gloom, he makes a fellow almost feel the presence of the tomb. These two extremes are often reached, I fancy, in a day, and each is welcomed, then impeached, received and turned away! But, here's the joke: I can not doubt when all the facts are learned, with all the details trotted out, and analyzed, and turned, that one would marvel at this creed of changing grins and bawls, and see no very pressing need for either laughs or squalls! Old Spiffkins may be good as pie no matter where he's at, but I don't court the type of guy who fluctuates like that; I much prefer the level jay who walks the earth with me, who neither climbs the Milky Way nor tumbles in the sea!

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies orders).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

CATTLE—Various

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON ORDER—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 38-5

SELLING—CAR OF CHOICE SHORT-KEEP feeder steers. Box 34, Broad Valley, Man. 40-2

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE IMPORTED ABERDEEN-ANGUS herd, \$650, 14 head. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 39-4

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, THREE TO NINE months, good pedigrees. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 38-3

Holsteins

SELLING—30 PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN heifers, freshen November, December, January; sired by Sir Echo Verell twice; his dam, May Echo Netherland, full sister May Echo Sylvia; dams trace to best breeding. Robinson Bros., Niverville, Man. 40-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, MELAVAI Korndyke Moray, two years, \$125. Also registered pedigree Clyde mare, Mascot Nellie, and two foals, four and five years. Mrs. Mary Watchorn, Melval, Sask. 40-3

SWINE—Various

LARGE BLACK BREED THAT PAYS—WEANLINGS, \$12; other ages, write for price. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 40-3

Yorkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, Loney King, age one year five months, weight about 500 pounds, from Saskatchewan University stock, proven splendid sire, strictly bacon type. Splendid buy at \$40. M. E. Hartnett, Loney, Sask. 40-3

YORKSHIRES OUR SPECIALTY. R. MEEKS, Manville, Alta. 40-5

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—WEANLINGS, TWO for \$15. Also offering fine brood sows and splendid bunch spring boars. Pigs always pay; well-bred Hampshires pay better. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 40-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, May farrow, \$15. Terman Bros., Watson, Sask. 40-3

Tamworths

TAMWORTH'S—WEANLINGS, FROM UNIVERSITY stock, \$6.00, papers extra; also bear, one year, first prize winner, sacrificing. S. Wright, Rama, Sask. 40-2

Berkshires

REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

FOR years we have had the Champion Berkshire herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES ARE good hogs. Selected April boars, \$20. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 40-6

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

WE are offering for sale, for 1924 service, Pure-Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs at prices you can afford to pay. Our flock of Hampshires is one of the largest and choicest in Canada. For particulars write the BROOKS HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS LTD., BROOKS, ALTA.

FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 33-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN ram lambs; one two-shear ram. Fred D. Williamson, Lousana, Alta. 39-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED LEICESTER RAM, two shearing, price \$25. J. T. Tully, Reaturn, Man. 40-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, good ones. Thos. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 40-2

ONE SHEARLING, PEDIGREED, SHROPSHIRE ram, \$30. Hulbert Bros., Bethany, Man. 38-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SILVER BLACK FOXES

When buying Foxes as foundation stock for your ranch, you will make no mistake in communicating with us. Prices right. Quality the best. All foxes government registered.

BIRNIE SILVER BLACK FOX CO.

608 LOMBARD BUILDING

WINNIPEG

SILVER BLACK FOXES—AS ONE OF THE pioneers of this industry and a buyer and exporter of Silver Fox pelts on Prince Edward Island, I am in a position to supply from my ranches the kind and quality of foxes necessary for a successful ranch. Expert advice and full information given beginners. It is advisable to make arrangements now for the procuring of your foundation foxes. A. E. MacLean, owner and manager, A. E. MacLean Fox Farms, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada. References—Any bank in Summerside. 36-5

REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED, direct descendant of Clinker, world's champion, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Get a good dog to drive the cattle. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH YOUNG stock now available. Opportunity is knocking at your door. Order today and start in the profitable fur business. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, B.C. 40-5

LIVESTOCK—Various

GREYHOUND PUPS, THE LARGE KIND, from fast and sure killers, \$12 each, registered, \$15 each. Write me for coyote hounds of the different breeds. Fox terrier pups, males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO get the best. See Macvicar, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada. 31-13

WANTED—TWO HOUNDS, MALE AND female. Must be guaranteed catch and kill coyotes. Send full description and price. Chas. Muezy, Loverna, Sask. 39-2

IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-10

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES always on hand. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 39-10

FOXHOUNDS, BLOODHOUNDS, PUPS AND trained hounds, both sexes for sale. Cole, Bittern Lake, Alta. 38-6

FOR SALE—GREY AND RUSSIAN WOLF-hound pups, from fast catchers and sure killers. George Jeffrey, Senlac, Sask. 36-5

POULTRY—Various

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, early spring hatched, \$1.00. H. M. Northcott, Eikhorn, Man. 39-2

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, from R.O.P. hens that have laid from 200 to 270 eggs, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 38-6

LEGHORN—WHITE, GUILD'S BEST STRAIN direct. Cockerels, \$1.50 and \$3.00. Harry Wolff, Ochre River, Man. 39-2

Poultry Supplies

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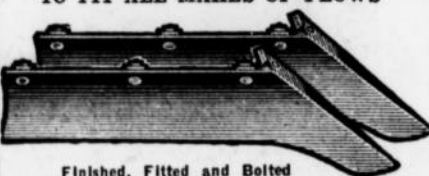


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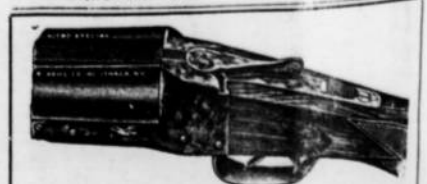
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